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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Five second ballots were held on Sunday. The Legitimists were successful at Uzès and St. Omer; in the former case through a Republican split, and in the latter through the abstention of a large number of supporters of a candidate who had retired since the first ballot.

Both Houses sat on Monday. The Senate agreed, by 177 to 89, to clause 1 of the Education Bill as sent back by the Chamber. There was a long discussion on the phrase, "moral and civic instruction," the Duc de Broglie arguing that it opened the door to party politics, and quoting a manual on this subject drawn up by M. Paul Bert and forwarded by him while in office to the schoolmasters. This manual impeached the patriotism of the French nobility prior to the Revolution; and, though the present Cabinet were not responsible for it, it necessitated guarantees for the future. M. Jules Ferry, in declining to discuss M. Bert's treatise, repudiated any intention of political propaganda in schools. An outline of the constitution would be taught so as to prepare boys for electoral duties, but there would be no official textbook. The phrase was retained by 181 to 93, and M. de Gavardie's proposal to provide for girls being taught cooking was not pressed.

On Tuesday both Houses again sat. The Senate discussed clause 2 of the Primary Education Bill. In the absence of M. Waddington, M. de St. Vallier proposed an amendment providing for one holiday a week besides Sunday, in order to enable parents, if they desired it, to give their children religious teaching. It likewise empowered the Departmental Council, at the request of parents, to allow the ministers of religion or their delegates to give such teaching in the school buildings on Sundays and holidays and once a week at the end of afternoon school, such permission to be given only in the event of religious edifices not being conveniently available, and to be subject to withdrawal at any momont. M. de St. Vallier confessed that he should have liked greater latitude, but advocated the amendment as a minimum, and declared that there was no danger of friction between schoolmaster and priest. He approved compulsory education, but deprecated impediments to religious teaching, which would make Christians like himself regret its adoption. M. Jules Ferry described the use of the school buildings for religious teaching as a question of detail and expediency. Timely concessions had been refused by the other side and he urged the Senate to avoid a conflict with the Chamber. He twitted M. de Broglie with defining the Senate as a barrier against the Chamber and an instrument of conflict. M. de Broglie denied that he had ever said this, but M. Ferry retorted, "Not only have you professed that theory, but you have acted upon it." If the Church was too distant or otherwise inconvenient the mairie or some other building could be provided. whereas the use of the schools would involve constant squabbles between schoolmaster and priest, especially as the former has only just escaped from a thirty years' subjection to the latter. The Government wished the schools to be free from ecclesiastical control; but they also wished to facilitate the desire of so many families for their children to receive that Sacrament, at once civil and religious, their first Communion. The Government, like France, was anti-clerical, but not anti-religious; it held to the Concordat and repudiated a State irreligion. M. Berenger, a Conservative-Republican, suggested that the word "mairie" should be substituted for "school;" but M, Ferry preferred the clause as it stood—viz., "Un locale séparé," as giving greater latitude; while M. de St. Vallier remarked that some villages had a school, but no other municipal building. The Waddington amendment was then negatived by 156 to 121.

A second amendment, proposed by M. Batbie, provided that the schoolmaster might if he chose give religious teaching out of school hours to the children of parents applying for it. This was objected to by the Government and the Committee as reopening the school-door to the priest, and as making the master a sectarian in the eyes of pupils of a different creed, and it was rejected by 170 to 102. M. Baragnon asked how the Government would treat the monks and nuns, whose places could not for several years to come be filled up by lay teachers, and who would refuse to discontinue religious teaching. M. Ferry replied that he should not allow the law to be violated. The clause was then adopted by 181 to 82. It provides that Thursday shall be a holiday and that the use of public buildings other than the school may be granted to ministers of religion to give religious teaching on Sundays and Thursdays.

In the Chamber M. Léon Say submitted a vote of 8,000,000f. for the cost of the Tunis expedition during April, May, and June. A bill granting pensions to old marines over 54 years of age was referred to a committee, M. Léon Say. however, demurring to a measure involving in the very first year a charge of 4,000,000f. M. de Marcere presented the report of the committee in favour of M. Naquet's Divorce Bill.

On Thursday the Senate disposed of clauses 3 and 4 of the Education Bill. The former, abolishing the priest's right of supervision, was speedily adopted; the latter, providing for compulsion, was denounced by M. Chesnelong, on account of the secular character of the education to be given. M. Oscar de Vallée and M. de Ravignan took up similar ground; and M. Buffet asked whether the compulsion would apply to a school whose moral teaching was contrary to the consciences of Catholic parents. He held that neutrality as to religion was impossible; but, even were it possible, there would necessarily be exceptions, and the schoolmasters who had been applauding M. Paul Bert would assuredly teach the doctrines of his manual of civic duties. Catholic parents would not only have a right, but would be bound not to send their children to such schools. M. Jules Ferry replied that the Government would scrupulously enforce the neutrality of the school, and that any master infringing it would be as severely punished as if he had ill-treated the scholars. The Left applauded this answer, but M. Buffet declared that it did not satisfy him. The clause was then carried by 140 to 83. The *clôture* had twice to be resorted to.

According to the *Univers*, the Quebec Catholic Synod has unimously memorialised the Pope for the beatification of Pius IX.

The Paris Municipality pronounced on Monday in favour of ousting the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity from the municipal buildings long occupied by them in the Rue Oudinot and the Rue de Bac. A proposal to claim for the Paris Municipal Councillors the same travelling facilities as Senators and Deputies was referred to a committee.

The Paris papers of Wednesday state that a conference took place on Tuesday morning between the President of the Council, the Minister of Commerce, and the British Ambassador, with the object of establishing a preliminary understanding for an early resumption of negotiations for a treaty of commerce between England and France. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—

The *Temps* publishes an article on the subject of the Anglo-French treaty negotiations, in which the Government and the Chambers are sharply taken to task for their culpable negligence in the matter. The *Temps* evidently does not think much of the most-favoured-nation clause, and it regards with something like dismay the prospect of the general tariff coming into operation in a few weeks. It lays down, moreover, that the "immense majority of the country is hostile to the general tariff," and is amazed that "no one in either Chamber should have raised his voice to point out the peril which menaces our commerce and industry." According to the *Temps*, it was a perfect mockery to substitute specific for *ad valorem* duties if it was seriously meant to conclude commercial treaties; and it sets down that substitution as a Protectionist manœuvre. As regards imports into France the *Temps* says:—"No doubt it is all very fine to concede to Great Britain the treatment of the most favoured nation, but what does that concession amount to, if there is no nation more favoured than another? And this can be brought about in the easiest manner in the world without any fuss or noise. The ratification of the new treaties by a vote of the Chambers has only to be adjourned, and then, without the Parliament apparently taking the smallest notice of it, the general tariff will quietly come into operation. Against that public danger, against that disregard of the will of the country, we think it our duty to protest." The *Temps* recommends that an immediate and full discussion of the treaties which the Government has concluded should immediately take place, and that the Chambers should pass a resolution that the negotiations be resumed with England for a treaty on the basis of *ad valorem* duties.

There has been a general chorus of disapprobation against the little *Manual of Civic Duties*, published by M. Paul Bert while Minister of Education, and distributed by him among schoolmasters. In to-day's *Débats*, M. John Lemoinne acknowledges the absurdity of proposing to instruct boys ten years old in taxation, judicial irremovability, &c., and the bad taste also of teaching them that the Senate is an anomalous institution calling for reform. He tries to turn the tables, however, on the Reactionaries by the subjoined edifying quotations from a catechism by Mgr. Gaume, which in 1877 had reached its thirty-eighth thousand, had been approved by many Bishops, was used in municipal examinations, and till the suppression of religious examination last year, was available for questioning girls:—

Q.—Who was Luther? A.—Luther was an Augustine monk in Germany, who apostatised, married a nun, and set himself to declaim against the Catholic Church. After leading a scandalous life he died on rising from a meal where he had, as usual, gorged himself with wine and food.

Q.—Who was Calvin? A.—Calvin was a priest of Noyon. He adopted Luther's errors, added his own, went and settled at Geneva, where he burnt Michael Servetus, who had ventured to contradict him, and he himself died of a shameful disease.

On Tuesday, at about a third of a mile from the station at Tarascon, a man entered a compartment of the train from Lyons in which was seated M. Léon Savignol, inspector of the Nationale Insurance Company, and presented a revolver at him. After three shots had been fired at him, M. Savignol offered his assailant 250f. The latter seized them, fired another shot, and made his escape. M. Savignol, who received two wounds, was conveyed to the hospital at Tarascon.

The movement against the Monaco gaming-tables is evidently gaining ground in France. The Committee on Petitions will shortly report on it to the Senate, and a discussion will doubtless be devoted to it. Meanwhile, papers of different shades are denouncing the scandal.

A Clerical paper has strongly denounced the scandal, though hoaxed by a pretended Pastoral of the Bishop of Monaco. Now there is a Bishop in Monaco, but no Bishop of Monaco, and the Monaco ecclesiastics are charged with having studiously shut their eyes to the scandal; the Pastoral, therefore, is not what a Bishop has actually written, but what he ought to have written. Still it is to be hoped that the Clerical paper will not, discovering the hoax, recede from its opinion on the gambling-tables, for professed organs of religion obviously ought not to be the most backward in such a campaign.

The Salvation Army, which for about twelve months has been holding services in French, sometimes with rather uproarious audiences, held on Wednesday its first meeting in English, in the Wesleyan chapel. Some of the French Protestants express strong disapproval of this English importation, as calculated to bring ridicule on Protestantism in general. There has, of course, been no attempt at outdoor processions or gatherings, which would provoke immediate repression.

ITALY.—On Saturday morning General Medici's remains were conveyed to their resting-place in the cemetery of San Lorenzo. The funeral, of which King Humbert assumed the expense, was accompanied by all the pomp and state with which his Majesty could surround it, and was attended by all the military, political, and municipal authorities, many persons of distinction, and a large number of friends. The coffin, covered with wreaths of flowers, was carried on a gun-carriage drawn by six horses and followed by the deceased General's charger, covered with crape. The streets along which the funeral passed were densely thronged with spectators, and after the *cortège* followed a long string of carriages, including those of his Majesty and of the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

A solemn thanksgiving service for the preservation of the life of Her Majesty Queen Victoria from the hands of the assassin was celebrated on Sunday afternoon in the Church of St. Andrea dolle Fratte. The Rev. Father Sweeney, Benedictine Abbot of St. Albans, at the end of his sermon on the subject of the love of God, referring to the *Te Deum* about to be sung, said:—

It may be interesting for you to know that the Right Rev. Archbishop Kirby, Rector of the Irish College, will preside at the Benediction, and will be assisted by Dr. O'Callaghan, Rector of the English College, and Monsignor Campbell, Rector of the Scotch College; thus the three branches of the United Kingdom will be represented, showing as there is one Faith so they are one in loyalty to our beloved Queen, and form around her that triple cord which is hard to be broken.

Students of the three colleges served as acolytes at the altar. The church was crowded to excess with Catholics and Protestants alike. In the chapel on the right were assembled the Ambassadors and representatives of Austria, Spain, Portugal, Bavaria, and Brazil, accredited to the Holy See, with their Secretaries and Attachés. At the conclusion of the Benediction, "God save the Queen" was played on the organ, the whole congregation rising. It may be added that what took place on Sunday was altogether unprecedented. It was the first occasion on which a Roman service has been celebrated in the capital of Roman Catholicism in thanksgivfng for the preservation of the life of a Protestant Sovereign, and the first time that "God save the Queen" has been heard within the walls of a church under the Pope's jurisdiction in this city. Our National Anthem was played by Dr. O'Gorman, Prior of the Benedictine Monastery of Douai.

Telegraphing on Monday night, the *Standard's* correspondent at Rome says:—

Mr. Errington, I learn, has, after intimating to the Secretary of State that he was about to leave Rome, returned to the Vatican to express his intention of remaining a few weeks longer in Rome. Of course, the expression of such a purpose was received with all courtesy. But the fact is, that no small amount of irritation and ill-humour has been occasioned, not by anything which Mr. Errington has said or done, but by the failure of hopes which seem to the rulers of the Church to have been called into existence only to be disappointed. If the English Cabinet, it is said, are afraid to carry into effect that which they have declared to be useful and expedient for the country, to what end was a mission sent to the Vatican? Nor does it suffice to observe that no such mission has been sent. They reply that, however true that may be in any official sense, Mr. Errington led them to hope that a mission in regular form might be established (and this, as may be remembered, I had from the lips of the Cardinal Secretary); and it is moreover asserted that there are in the Secretary's office at the Vatican documentary proofs of the wish of the English Cabinet to establish such a mission, and of their opinion of its expediency and usefulness.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* confirms, "on independent and unquestionable authority," the statements now current that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. Observing that the press alike of St. Petersburg and of Germany maintains silence as to the real causes of this, he supplements his recent description of the salient points of Russian want of military preparedness by facts which have come to his knowledge with reference to the condition in which Germany finds herself in view of war with Russia:—

It is (he is informed) only quite recently that Germany has commenced the real and indispensable preparations for an eventual war with Russia. Hitherto the subject has been treated only theoretically or academically. Now it is being studied with that thorough and scrupulous care which has been the cause of the gigantic successes of Prussia in military affairs of late years. Field Marshal Count Moltke, I am informed, sums up the result of his recent studies in the statement that "a war with Russia could not be undertaken by Germany till after the lapse of eighteen months or two years." This only means that it could not at the present moment be entered into with the same confidence and safety as the two last great wars with Austria and France. The eastern fortresses, especially Posen and Thorn, the German authorities consider ought to be considerably strengthened and better armed, and several of the Baltic ports—such as Dantzic, Pillau, and Königsberg—put in a better state of defence before the commencement of a campaign in Russia. Moreover, a new *ordre de bataille* would have to be worked out in detail, providing against the contingency of a simultaneous war with France as well as Russia. The question of the headquarters for the mustering of an invading army would also have to be settled, and Count Moltke is said to be inclined to choose Breslau as such a centre. If everything were at once ready to carry out the fortifications and other preparations involved in the scheme, it is calculated that at least eighteen months would be required before they were actually completed.

The Paris correspondent of the same paper makes an estimate of the relative military resources of Germany, Austria, and Russia. He says:—

The most recent authentic statistics show that Germany, whose population is 41,000,000, could immediately mobilise as trained soldiers 1,500,000 men, composing the Reserve and Landwehr, and that the Landsturm would furnish, at the shortest notice, another 1,000,000. If to these 2,500,000 be added the recruits in reserve, but at present untrained, the legions of Germany may be put down at 5,000,000. Austria's effective contingent for a war with her northern neighbour would be at least 1,000,000 of men, all thoroughly trained soldiers. Coming to Russia, whose European population numbers 70,000,000, the best information shows that she can command 2,000,000 trained troops and about 1,300,000 at present untrained.

According to the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, serious political complications will, it is thought, soon be produced by an expected conflict between Russia and Austria:—

In spite of all pacific declarations, the Turkish official world is convinced that war between these two Powers is imminent, and as Turkey could not in such eventuality remain neutral, orders have been given to make extensive military preparations. Meanwhile the Turkish Government is very desirous of occupying and fortifying the Balkan Passes, in accordance with the decisions of the Berlin Congress, and it believes that it can count on the energetic support of Austria. Whether this support will enable it to overcome the uncompromising opposition of Russia to any project of the kind remains to be seen. Certain personages whose opinion is worthy of consideration believe that Russia would declare war rather than allow the Balkans to be fortified and held by Turkish troops. It is whispered that the formal cession of Bosnia and Herzegovina might be made to Austria as compensation to her for enabling the Porte to reoccupy the Balkans; but this would, of course, be an additional reason for Russia to oppose the project.

TURKEY.—The Russian Ambassador presented a written declaration to the Porte on Sunday on the subject of the war indemnity. The purport of this declaration is as follows:—

It calls attention to the fact that a new administrative council of bondholders must be constituted to administer the revenues ceded after the war. The Russian delegates remind the Turkish Government that they have constantly called its attention to the fact that the convention with the boudholders contains stipulations contrary to the principles admitted at the Congress of Berlin, and therefore detrimental to the interests of Russia. The Russian Government could not overlook this infringement of its rights formally recognised in the said treaty unless those interests were protected in some other form. The Sublime Porte has constantly given assurances that such protection would be afforded by special guarantees to be assigned for payment of the war indemuity of a nature as binding and as safe as those accorded to the bondholders. The Russian Government does not doubt the sincerity of the intentions of the Porte to carry out its engagements in this respect; nevertheless, as no definitive conclusion has been come to in respect of those guarantees, as certain other points still await settlement, and as an administrative council of bondholders is to enter upon its duties immediately, the Russian delegates consider it their duty to make a formal reserve of the rights of their Government with respect to such revenues of the Turkish Empire as were not hypothecated previous to the Congress of Berlin, and which have been allotted to the bondholders by the recent convention. The Russian delegates reserve to themselves the right to communicate this declaration to all the parties concerned.

SPAIN.—The decision of the Council of Foreign Bondholders has, the *Standard's* correspondent says, caused profound surprise in Madrid. The correspondent adds:—

The British bondholders must understand that Senor Camacho could admit no suggestion of 2 per cent. interest, or any other terms but those already accepted by the native bondholders, who represent half the total debt of Spain. Senor Camacho has prepared a Budget with taxation and tariff reforms to increase the resources of the Treasury, and even so has only provided £1 5s. interest on the debt until July, 1883. From that date he offers £1 15s. annual interest, and other advantages, to the Exterior Three per Cents. The bondholders should take into consideration that Spain honestly offers the largest concession possible in a country where deficits have occurred in every Budget since 1875, and that the Minister of Finance could not promise more when he cannot yet with certainty surmise the result of his reforms in taxation.

AMERICA.—The House of Representatives, by 199 votes to 42, has passed the Bill prohibiting polygamy. It goes to the President for approval. The majority overcame all efforts of the Democrats to amend it. The minority were all Democrats. Salt Lake City has quietly received the news of the passing of the Bill, but as the measure prohibits the Mormons from voting or holding office legal resistance is expected.

Congress has voted 100,000dols. additional to provide rations for the relief of the sufferers by the Mississippi floods. The Secretary for War reports as destitute over 50,000 persons, Illinois having 20,000, Tennessee 5,000, Mississippi 1,800, Arkansas 15,000, Missouri 1,500, Kentucky 500, and Louisiana 8,000. He believes the destitution in Mississippi and Louisiana will be largely increased. The Department has already issued 350,000 rations and has 100,000 on hand. It wants 500,000 more. The Secretary for War also thinks relief must be provided for 60 days yet. The Department does not propose to provide entire relief, but only to supplement private efforts in the overflowed sections. The water is slowly falling in Tennessee and Arkansas, excepting at Vicksburg, where the danger of Grant's Cut-off Canal continues. Thus far the danger has been averted by vigorous work at the levées, which, however, are reported to be still in an uncertain condition. The belief is that freshets will hereafter slowly subside above Vicksburg.

Extensive petitions are arriving in Washington, asking the President to pardon Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guiteau. The Ohio Legislature has passed a resolution asking his pardon and restoration to the army.

During the month of Febuary 28,247 emigrants have arrived in the United States, making 375,091 for the past eight months, against 306,475 for the same period in the previous year.

The Secretary of State informs the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that on March 4 he, by cable, directed Minister Lowell to ask the British Government that American citizens detained under the Coercion Act should be given a speedy trial. Mr. Lowell answered by cable that he had obeyed the direction.

A boiler explosion in a large shoe factory at Lynn, Massachusetts, on Wednesday destroyed the building, killing five persons and wounding two.

ZANZIBAR. — Our correspondent writes from Magila, Zanzibar, Christmas, 1881. The following extract from Archdeacon Farler's letter will be interesting to many:—

On the fourth Sunday in Advent we admitted twelve catechumens, six men and six women. On Christmas-day twelve more, ten men and two women. One man is a chief of great influence and mental power. He has been a hearer for more than a year. Two others were men of position, advanced in years, brought first under Christian instruction by the influence of their wives or children, who are Christians. On Christmas-day the church was full at seven a.m., and again at ten a.m. and at five p.m. Over three hundred natives must have been present: about one hundred and thirty at seven, one hundred and eighty at ten, and one hundred at five. Our communicants were forty-two. On St. John's-day nine were baptised. One of these, son to a late governor of this country, will, as I hope, be ordained some day. He seems filled with the Holy Spirit. I have found him in the middle of the night kneeling in prayer at his bedside. I believe he spent nearly the whole night before his baptism in prayer; entirely his own wish; he had received from us no hint to do so. We are teaching him English. Rufus has had a good deal of persecution to contend with. A woman living in this town was ill with a supposed evil spirit. All her friends subscribed towards procuring a wizard to drive out the evil one. They asked Rufus to subscribe. He replied that he followed God, and did not believe that any wizard could drive out Satan. He advised them to go to God and ask His help, and not waste their money in folly. This made them angry. They told Rufus that if he would not conform to the customs of his people they would drive him away. His reply was: I will not join in your devil-worship; if you drive me away I will go; but I fear God, and I will not do wrong for fear of you. Edwin is a first-rate workman; he can make by hand three hundred and fifty bricks a day; his wages are 12s. a month. This has been the happiest Christmas I have spent here. My health has been excellent. L. has surpassed himself in energy. The readers, household, boys and servants, have all done well, and enjoyed themselves in a Christian manner. The services have been most hearty, and there has been a manifold growth in

Christian graces. Twenty-four have been made catechumens, nine others have been baptised, and many more are coming forward. We can lift up our hearts and take courage.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

On Friday night a man named Mara, who was suspected of having paid his rent, was fired at near Ballymore, county Westmeath.

On Saturday night a party of seventeen men, twelve of whom were armed, entered the house of John Ward, a farmer residing at Chaltan, county Leitrim, on the estate of Mr. H. White, D.L. H. Ward, seeing them enter, attempted to escape, but was pulled down by the party, two of whom struck him on the side of the head with their clubbed guns, while a third inflicted a severe wound on his forehead with the cock of a pistol. He was then put on his knees and forced to swear that he would take his two sons out of Mr. White's employment. They warned him to keep his promise, and after firing a shot through one of the windows went away.

The same band visited the house of a widow named Creegan, whom they also threatened with death if she did not take her son out of Mr. Johnston's employment.

As a fitting sequel to the Crusheen outrage in county Clare, it is reported that on Sunday evening, after the conclusion of the Lenten devotions, a procession composed of an immense number of men was formed, and headed by the Crusheen brass band, they marched through the village. They passed Kennedy's house, cheering for Messrs. Davitt, Parnell, and Dillon, and were equally enthusiastic in denouncing rack-renting landlords and "land grabbers' bailiffs." Mr. M'Ternan, resident magistrate, was on the spot, but the police force was too small to enable him to interfere with the demonstration, if he had thought fit to do so.

On Monday night the house of Mr. Sparling, residing near Adare, county Limerick, was entered by a large party of armed men with blackened faces, who compelled Mr. Sparling to give up all firearms and other weapons in his possession. This request was immediately complied with, and the marauders withdrew. A farmer named Hickey, who resides in the neighbourhood, has been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the outrage.

On Tuesday evening there was a serious disturbance between English and Irish labourers at Waterford During the day a number of quay labourers with horses and carts arrived in Waterford by steamer from Liverpool, having been sent over by Lloyd's to remove a cargo stored in the city which had been saved from a vessel wrecked in Waterford harbour. On the men proceeding to work, a large gang of Waterford quay porters attacked them, knocked them down, kicked them, and otherwise maltreated them. It was with the greatest difficulty that they succeeded in getting refuge in a public-house, where they were protected by the police. No work was done by the Englishmen.

Outrages are still committed with impunity in the counties of Clare and Limerick, and the measures taken by the authorities to prevent them appear to have but little effect. A report from Ennis states that on Sunday evening an armed party visited the house of Dennis Malone, a respectable farmer living at Clonmora, between Kilfenora and Ballyvaughan, and fired four shots outside the house. The inmates of the house were Malone, his wife, two sons, and a visitor from Ennistimon. None of the shots entered the house, but a bullet was found flattened against the wall. On hearing the shots Malone's two sons rushed out—one of them, named Peter, taking his father's gun with him—and saw four men running away under cover of a ditch. Peter Malone fired three shots in quick succession, and called upon them to stand if they were not cowards, but there was no reply. There was only one other licensed gun in the neighbourhood, belonging to a farmer named Lalor, and the police, in searching, found this gun, which appeared to have been recently discharged. Malone entertained no suspicion of his neighbours, and the only reason he can give for the outrage is that he had paid his rent and taken the grazing of some land from which a tenant had been evicted.

Another serious outrage has taken place within the borders of county Kerry. On Thursday evening about seven o'clock, a band of raiders attacked the house of a man named Leary, who is acting as caretaker on a farm at Rathmore, from which his son-in-law, Thomas Murphy, was recently evicted. The men fired two shots through the door at Leary, wounding him severely in both legs. Two of the Rathmore police who were patrolling in the locality heard the shots, but when they arrived at Leary's house the mauraders had taken their departure. During a subsequent period of the night the Barnard police, who were also patrolling the country roads, heard shots fired. Going in the direction from which the reports had come they found that the mauraders, who had evidently been at Leary's place, had reinstated an evicted tenant named Collins in his late holding. The police called upon Collins to give up possession, but he refused. In two hours after the attack upon Leary his son-in-law was arrested, and subsequently Lawrence Daly was taken into custody on suspicion of being one of the assailants.

Mr. Justice Barry, in opening the Kerry Assizes on Thursday, said the condition of the county was far from satisfactory. While the number of cases for trial was small the County Inspector presented a very formidable document, disclosing 379 indictable offences since the last Assizes, indicating a disturbed, lawless, and disorganised condition of the county. In the history of their country, they were too familiar with the class of offences reported. There was a decrease of crime compared with the corresponding period of last year, but outrages, the details of which would horrify Christendom, had been perpetrated in the county within the last two months—women, shocking though it might appear, being made the objects of attack in some instances. It was humiliating for an Irishman loving his country and the people to have to state the circumstances of such dreadful outrages. His Lordship concluded by expressing a hope that things had come to the worst and would soon mend.

During last and this week a number of armed and disguised men have made midnight raids on houses in Glangevlin district, county Cavan. The furniture, windows, and doors in each house were smashed, and where the head of the house was at home he was dragged out of bed and badly beaten. Shots were also fired over his head.

Concurrently with the re-appearance of the "No-rent" manifestoes outrages appear to increase. The recent crimes have been characterised by greater determination and more precaution on the part of the actors. The latest outrage reported from Kerry is a deliberate attempt at assassination. A farmer named Martin Costello, residing near Ballybunion, in the county Kerry, was fired at on Monday night and wounded. He was sitting at the fire about nine o'clock, and from a small window opposite the place in which he sat a shot was discharged, the charge taking effect in the shoulder. After the occurrence a notice was found posted on the front door charging Costello with having paid his rent. Four persons have been arrested on suspicion. They are Michael Foley, Thomas Foley, Timothy Foley, and Timothy Thomas Foley, and are stated to be relatives of the injured man. A "No-rent" placard, couched in violent language, was on Monday found posted on the door of a mill near Cork.

Boycotting is extending in Ennis and the authorities are reported to be powerless to prevent it. Tuesday morning notices were posted to Boycott Mr. Michael Loftus, a public carrier, the reason assigned being, that it was discovered that he was carrying by night building materials for police huts.

The Grand Jury of the County Kerry passed unanimously the following resolution on Thursday:—

That we the Grand Jury of the county Kerry cannot separate without expressing the horror and shame felt by every class of the community at the recent atrocities which have stained our country. We believe that there cannot be outside the wretched criminals themselves an individual who does not condemn and resent this last and lowest phase of ruffianism that murders in cold blood even defenceless women. We are forcibly impressed by the anomaly of the law which has enabled us during the present Assizes to levy compensation for injury inflicted upon animals and upon property—even for the loss of a load of turf—and yet gives no power to recover compensation, inadequate it may be, for taking away human life, or cruelly torturing helpless and innocent human beings. That, therefore, with a deep sense of the responsibility that presses upon us as members of a civilised community, as magistrates, and as Grand Jurors, we earnestly urge upon the Government the imminence of the necessity that they should immediately extend the Act granting compensation for malicious injury to the protection of human life.

An armed party recently entered the house of Mrs. Margaret M'Hugh, widow, residing at Crossles, about four miles from Boyle, and having placed her on her knees fired two shots over her head, and compelled her to swear that she would cease tilling conacre on a farm from which five families had been evicted for non-payment of rent.

The applications for malicious injuries before the grand jury of county Kerry, amount in the aggregate to £2,242. The evidence in the cases heard on Tuesday showed that the injuries were more or less connected with the present land agitation.

On Saturday week, before the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Campion, Q.C., applied on behalf of Mr. A. K. Deane, of Elgin-road, for an injunction against the Rev. Canon Richard Travers Smith, incumbent, and the two churchwardens of St. Bartholomew's Church, Dublin, to restrain them from ringing and chiming a peal of bells, which had been put up in the church in 1881, on the ground that the noise created by the bells was a discomfort and nuisance to the inhabitants and detrimental to the neighbourhood:—

"The applicant was owner of three houses on Elgin-road, and also of Elgin House on the Raglan-road, all in the immediate vicinity of St. Bartholomew's Church. At the time he purchased the houses, in 1877, St. Bartholomew's Church had only one light bell, which was used for summoning the parishioners to service, but in June, 1881, defendants erected a peal of eight bells and a turret clock, which struck the hours on one of the bells, and chimed the quarters on four other bells. Defendants also erected a carillon or chiming machine, arranged to play fourteen tunes, which were sounded on the bells every third hour, some of them secular and some sacred. The affidavit of the applicant, supported by several others, stated that the noise occasioned by the bells was so loud and disagreeable as to be a serious nuisance. The carillon played every three hours by night as well as by day, and their households could neither sleep nor rest. The noise was so loud and heard so plainly that it gave the applicant the idea that there were no windows or doors to the house; it was an intolerable nuisance. Whatever plea might be made for bells sounding by day to call parishioners to church, or to indicate the hour, there could be no reason whatever for having loud and disagreeable noises during the night to the discomfort of the neighbourhood. The applicant's wife called on Canon Smith to complain, but could get no redress. Canon Smith told her that some of the parishioners liked the sounds very much. The clock struck the hours on a large loud bell, and chimed the quarters both by day and night. Applicant believed that if this nuisance was continued serious injury would be done to his property, some of his tenants having complained of it. Counsel having read several affidavits from residents complaining of the bells, submitted that he was entitled to an injunction preventing Canon Smith from persevering in what amounted to a nuisance in the locality. The rev. gentleman had said that some of his parishioners admired these noises. Perhaps so: there was no accounting for tastes; but that was not the question. No matter how many people liked them, they were not legal, and, if they amounted to a nuisance, they must be prevented. A bell summoning the parishioners to church was quite right, but surely it was not necessary to have a chime playing fourteen tunes, some of them secular, all through the night, so that the inhabitants could not sleep in their beds.

"Mr. Byrne, Q.C., said that had been discontinued.

"Mr. Campion said he believed that portion of the performance had been omitted for the last month or six weeks, since the present proceedings were expected, but what guarantee was there that they would not be re-commenced? The clock chimes, however, were still kept up every quarter of an hour all through the night. His client's house was within sixty-three yards of the church, and the noise was insufferable. For a great part of last winter the bells played sacred and secular tunes loudly every night. (Counsel cited several authorities in support of the application, including the case of one 'Soltau *v.* Du Held,' in which Lord Cranworth gave an injunction restraining the priests of a Catholic chapel in England from sounding a peal of bells.)

"Mr. Byrne, Q.C., on behalf of Canon Smith and the churchwardens, asked that the further hearing of the case might be postponed, to enable affidavits to be procured to resist the application. These bells and clock had been put up at a cost of £700, and were greatly liked and admired by the parishioners, and counsel submitted that it was, not because a few over-sensitive people might dislike the sounds that they were to be discontinued.

"The Master of the Rolls said he had heard the bells himself by day, and admired them very much; but that was not the question. No matter how many people liked them, the question was were they legal? He would grant the postponement applied for, if Canon Smith gave an undertaking to discontinue them in the meantime.

"Mr. Byrne said his client would undertake to discontinue the tunes, but with regard to the chiming of the hours and quarters, it could not be discontinued by night unless it was stopped altogether both day and night, as they worked by machinery.

"The Master of the Rolls: Then I am afraid you must stop them altogether. I don't think the bells by day should be objected to, nor do I think that the parties can reasonably object to the clock striking the hours and quarters by day and night, but chimes and tunes are a different thing, and I think a *primâ facie* case has been made for an *ad interim* injunction against them."

The case was then postponed till April 17, Canon Smith undertaking to discontinue the bells and chimes during the night pending the hearing of the case.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. Dr. M'Cabe, who has been appointed Cardinal—the only Irish Cardinal—has issued a most important Pastoral which was read in all the chapels on Sunday, and deals with the "No-rent" manifesto, the recent murder of a Fenian informer, and the attempt on the Queen's life. In concluding the address he says that they (the clergy) dare not remain silent in the face of crimes which are bringing disgrace on their name and the religion of their country. A decree which struck at the security of all property, and consequent by exposed to peril the faith they all loved, went forth to the country some time ago, and they had seen that decree enforced by the threat of terrible penalties, and its violation punished by atrocities that made them shudder, even by murders, which call aloud to Heaven against their perpetrators and abettors. How could God bless a cause, though good in itself, which is sustained by such unholy agencies? How could He bless a soil which has drunk up human blood iniquitously spilt? If famine again should threaten the land, how could the Church call upon her ministers to offer supplication for their people if the people raise not their voices to execrate these deeds of blood? Silence may mean approval and approval means the participation in guilt, and when the prayer for mercy ascends from the altar of religion, "Spare, Oh Lord, spare Thy people," the terrible answer of an outraged God may speedily come, "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth to Me from earth." God forbid that they should charge the men who sent forth the manifesto thus enforced by abominable crimes, with blood thus wickedly poured out. Doubtless their souls revolted as much as the clergy's against these deeds of darkness, and had they foreseen the awful enforcement of their decree that decree would never have gone forth. He then says, "But this horrid spectre of murder has stalked in the very heart of our own city. Has not our own soil opened her mouth to receive a 'brother's blood'? This barbarous murder, to all appearance plotted and arranged with full deliberation in some secret assembly and committed under the very shadow of the altar of God, gives us a terrible warning of the dangers which threaten society." His Eminence then pointed out how the Pontiffs had denounced those secret societies which have for their object the overthrow of ecclesiastical authority. The injury the unhappy dupes of these associations inflict upon authority is probably remote and small. The injuries they inflict upon themselves are immediate and terrible. They vow obedience to an unknown authority; they convert themselves into blind instruments for executing the decrees of an invisible and irresponsible tribunal, and they become in the worst meaning abject slaves. They are partners in a thousand crimes, which would fill their souls with horror could they calmly survey them, and, having parted with their liberty by becoming members of a body sold to iniquity, they are before God and man partakers in its guilt. His Grace calls upon the Catholic clergy with the voice of authority to implore the people to free themselves from these societies, and at the risk even of life to leave them, for they know not the moment they may be called upon to perpetrate some deed of blood. He adds, "I beg of them for the sake of their God." It was their duty to their country to fly these condemned associations. The letter was the subject of much conversation throughout Dublin on Monday, and in some churches a slight noise was made when the portion in reference to the Land League was read.

Spectacles versus Blindness.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten, to four Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Wolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxbridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

A BOYCOTTED LANDLADY.

The following letter we quote from the *Daily News*:—

"Sir,—Having read your correspondent's report of the differences between me and my tenants I hope you will be kind enough to publish this letter so as to place my position correctly before the public. My tenants (with few exceptions) have been thrifty and prosperous, and paid their rents in a satisfactory manner until the present agitation. Most of them hold under long leases, and those who do not considered themselves, until the last few years, very unfortunate. The greater number of the latter, if not all, were labourers attached to Miltown House, and got small farms to make them comfortable, with the condition that they continued to be labourers. In former years they settled their rent by labour. Some of those who have old leases yet unexpired applied to my late husband for reversionary leases, and paid him fines for them at the rent they always paid; and such was the value of land here in 1874 that I was offered large sums for the preference of some land I got possession of, and ten acres of it were purchased by one of his tenants from the tenant in possession about four years ago, and £150 given for the interest in a lease of thirty-two years, made by me under the Land Act of 1870. Yearly rent £2 2s. an acre. Since then ten acres near it have come into my possession, and I was offered money by several for the preference of it. The Land Act of 1881 has created a grievance with my tenants that was previously considered a source of benefit and happiness; and were it not for interference and the bad advice given them, I believe that they would cheerfully pay their rents, and thankfully accept of the abatement of 25 per cent. offered them on the rent day. The old man residing in the wooden Land League hut that you mention is one of the many instances of the ability to pay. He offered me £40 and the usual rent for about half an acre of bog land some time before the land agitation, and like many others has money in the bank. As tenant for life it is not in my power to interfere with leases. My estate was encumbered on the present rental, leaving a margin for me and my successors. If all my tenants could come under the late Land Act, according to the way the Sub-Commissioners are lowering the rents, there would be no income left for me. My tenants have had land and seaweed free of charge, and if inclined could make a great deal by the latter, as many have done in the sale of kelp. Those who are poor owe it chiefly to their own idleness or imprudence, and the interference of the Land League. The family residing in the second hut were doing well, and most of them in my employment, until the Land League compelled them to leave me. When the sources that enabled them to pay their rent and other calls ceased, I was obliged to eject them lately. None of them went into the workhouse, as stated; they are receiving out-door relief and an allowance from the Land League, and they are desired by the League to refuse to be re-admitted as caretakers, so that they can tax the ratepayers and derive subsistence in that idle way, full of evil to them and the country. It is not true that I can get supplies at Spanish Point; there is no shop there except a small retail one kept by the sub-postmaster, and he was boycotted for two days for giving me 1s. worth of bread last October. Except what I can get through the kindness of friends, I am obliged to procure my supplies from Ennis and other distant towns, and also to have my horses shod there. Tradesmen or labourers will not be allowed to work for me, and my house property is suffering while they are walking about idle, complaining bitterly of the misery and terror they are suffering. Unless Government take some steps to put down boycotting, and make it a criminal offence for persons to refuse supplies or labour for the current prices, it will drive the lower classes to all kinds of crime, as many of them are in a state bordering on despair. I have always resided here, living on the most friendly terms with my tenants, having received two public marks of esteem from them since 1874. I believe that, notwithstanding the evil effects of the land agitation, if meetings for consultation and advice ceased, and that the combination was destroyed; if free to act as they did before the existence of the Land League, that in most cases where there is a difference with me they would gladly settle. I have learned this from many of them, and also that they are longing to be relieved from the present state of things. I believe that the murder of my faithful herdsman was only an increase of the punishment dealt to myself to try to force me to the Land League terms, and had no other object beyond also trying to frighten the few who remained in my employment. It has been followed by a series of threatening notices, promising poor Lenane's fate to them if they did not leave me, and but for the protection that has been given me since the murder they could not remain with me. I wrote to Mr. Gladstone last October telling him of my painful position. I received a reply through his private secretary expressing sympathy and a hope that I would soon share in the 'seemingly improved state of things in Ireland.' My bitter experience has been from 'bad to worse.' In conclusion, I have to thank Mr. Forster for the protection he so promptly gave me, also Mr. Clifford Lloyd, who has visited me twice, and has not only shown me much kind sympathy, but is doing all in his power to bring about a better state of things here. I have been contending for five months against the Land League persecution, with only a lady friend and my servants staying with me, except occasional visitors.

"Apologising for writing so fully, I remain,

"Eleanor Lucinida Morony.

"*Miltown House, Miltown Malbay, co., Clare.*"

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocoa, late Essence for afternoon use.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Lord Kimberley read the following telegram of Sunday's date, from Sir Hercules Robinson on the subject of the disturbances on the north-western frontier of Basutoland :—

On the 27th of February Rutherford, in the absence of Hudson, reported as follows :—"General Joubert, with sixty mounted police, left some days ago to coerce Skalafyn, a Kaffir chief residing within Transvaal territory on the western border, who had given trouble and raised wall defences. Meanwhile, Skalafyn had come to Pretoria by another route and given explanation to the Government which had led to instructions being sent after Joubert to stay proceedings, subject to Skalafyn paying expenses of expedition, which he had promised to do. There had been extensive commandeering in Potchefstroom, and a large number had left the district to follow Joubert ; but it is understood all will be recalled." On the 6th of March Rutherford reported having received on the 3rd a letter from Government stating that affairs on the west border continued unchanged ; within Transvaal line all quiet, but outside daily fighting and bloodshed, and Government apprehend conflict will extend and last long.

Lord Lamington, calling attention to the Royal Charter granted on the 8th of November, 1881, to the North British Borneo Company, sketched the history of Borneo from 1520, when it was colonised by the Dutch and Portuguese. He pointed out that the Sultan of Sulu, having made a grant of a very large territory to Mr. Alfred Dent, a merchant, that gentleman formed a company which through him became the rulers of a vast territory with its five hundred miles of seaboard ; and the Government last year gave the company a charter, which not only confirmed it in the position it had previously obtained, but conferred upon it authority over land in the British colony of Sarawak. The company was also empowered to acquire other territory by treaty. The Government might therefore be congratulated on their developing, to some extent, an "imperial policy." At any rate, if they had not given us a new Cyprus, they had created a new Borneo. Lord Granville replied that great misapprehensions and exaggerated impressions prevailed on the matter. Holland, for example, the only other country having interests in Borneo, seemed to have been somewhat alarmed at the concessions made under the charter ; but the result of the negotiations had been to satisfy her. Three courses had been open—namely, to annex the whole island, to allow Mr. Dent and his partners to do the best they could for the territory, or to allow things to take their own course. There were great objections to the first and third. Great progress had been made of late in Borneo, and the acts of the company had been universally respected. The charter, however, did not go beyond the privileges obtained by Mr. Dent prior to its being granted. Lord Carnarvon gave an unqualified approval to the course taken by the Government as likely to prove of the greatest advantage to our Eastern trade. It would, he thought, have been a great loss and inconvenience to England had any other country obtained a lodgment in Borneo, and the company had been able very considerably to put down murder, kidnapping, and other crimes. Lord Elphinstone remarked that if any other country got possession of Borneo our traffic in the Eastern seas would soon be a thing of the past. Lord Kimberley observed that, far from producing disturbance or danger, the action of the company had led to greater tranquillity and better security for trade.

Lord Oranmore asked whether the Commissioners and the Sub-Commissioners under the Land Act should not take notes of the evidence given before them and of the points decided by them. Lord Carlingford replied that the legal Sub-Commissioners did take notes ; but he thought they did so more for the purpose of settling the rents than for the purpose of appeal, because appeals to the Commissioners were really in the nature of a rehearing. The circumstances of each case were always brought to the knowledge of the Commissioners, and notes of the proceedings before them were taken by official shorthand-writers, so that the Supreme Court of Appeal was sure to be fully informed in every case which came before it.

Their Lordships adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in answer to a question from Mr. Donaldson-Hudson, said that it was not intended to try the incandescent electric light in the House of Commons until after the experiment of lighting the Courts of Justice. Mr. Mundella, replying to several questions put to him, said that the new Code would become law on the 5th of April ; but as the payments under it would not come into operation until the end of April next year, any alteration could be made in it by a minute passed within a month after the end of the session. Lord George Hamilton gave notice that he would oppose any vote on account before the Code had been discussed.

Mr. Childers, replying to a question put by Col. Milne Holme, said that "purchase colonels," who unless employed, would be in receipt of not above £200 15s. half-pay, would, on compulsory retirement at fifty-nine years of age, receive £420 a year retired pay, and would also be compensated for the loss, if any, of prospective unattached pay as general officer and colonel of a regiment, the amount being assessed by the Army Purchase Commission, as provided in Article 978, Section 12, of the warrant of the 25th of June, 1881. Rewards for meritorious service granted before the 1st of July last would be carried into retirement by colonels, and £60 a year would be so carried in respect of reward granted since the 1st of July.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a question by Mr. Bromley-Davenport, said that the operations for the proposed Channel Tunnel had not yet reached low-water mark, below which point they would be under the control of the Crown within the three-mile territorial limit. Whether they were within that control while between high and low water mark was a contested question between the Crown and the company, the latter contending that they had purchased a title from the owner of the foreshore. Under these circumstances it was obvious that the company was proceeding at its own risk.

In answer to a question of Mr. Buxton, Mr. Gladstone said he did not see any prospect of including a repeal of the railway passengers' duty in the next Budget ; and, in answer to Mr. W. H. Smith, he said he did not think there had been sufficient experience of the Purchase Clauses of the Irish Land Act for any judgment as to their adequacy to be formed, but the financial arrangements connected with them were receiving careful consideration, and must be dealt with in the present session.

A discussion on the subject of the business of the House ensued. Mr. Childers, replying to Mr. A. O'Connor, explained that it was absolutely necessary that the two first votes in the Army and Navy Estimates should be reported not later than Monday next. He therefore appealed to members to allow the House to go into Committee of Supply at the earliest possible moment. In answer to Sir Walter Barttelott, Mr. Childers gave an assurance that full opportunity should be afforded for the discussion of the estimates. Sir Stafford Northcote having inquired what business it was proposed to take next week, Mr. Gladstone said the adjourned debate on the proposed rules of procedure would be resumed. Mr. Cowen suggested that the resumption of the adjourned debate should be deferred until after Easter, and the estimates be meanwhile proceeded with ; but to this Mr. Gladstone declined to agree. Mr. Gorst moved the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of eliciting from the Government some more definite assurance as to when an opportunity for discussing questions connected with the estimates would be given. Mr. Warton having seconded the motion, Mr. Labouchere declared that it was deliberately intended to obstruct the progress of public business. Mr. Gladstone admitted that some of the matters respecting which notices of motion had been given ought not to be subjected to indefinite postponement. At the same time, the Government believed that by taking the judgment of the House upon the rules for improving its procedure they would really be affording the best security for the discussion of the estimates at the proper time. Sir Stafford Northcote deprecated a continuance of the discussion, though he thought that those who had motions on the paper were entitled to ask what opportunity would be given for their discussion. Mr. O'Donnell suggested that if the motions were postponed the *clôture* would be used to prevent their being subsequently discussed. The motion for adjournment was then withdrawn.

Sir George Campbell, on the order for going into Committee of Supply, called attention to the ultimate effect of a continuance of the international tribunals in Egypt on the present footing, and moved a resolution declaring that it was inexpedient to renew engagements by which foreign Governments might claim powers in supersession of the autonomous legislation and government of that country, excepting only as regards provision for the free use of the Suez Canal as an international commercial waterway. Mr. Goschen contented that the international tribunals had proved a success in the eyes both of natives and Europeans. Sir Charles Dilke observed that if all the tribunals were got rid of, all the abuses against which Lord Stanley, when Foreign Minister, had protested would be revived. All the evidence showed that these bodies were most popular with the people, and indeed no question had been raised as to their advantage. Sir George Elliot, from a close acquaintance with Egypt, bore personal testimony to the great utility of the international tribunals, and to the immense improvement which had taken place in the condition of the people, and said he hoped that the Government would not permit the international tribunals to be weakened. The motion was negatived.

A long discussion, initiated by Mr. Redmond, ensued with respect to the confinement to their cells, for eighteen out of every twenty-four hours, of the suspects imprisoned under the Protection Act. Mr. Forster considered that the six hours' daily companionship allowed to the suspects was as much as could be given with due regard to their safe custody and the prevention of communication with persons outside. He promised, however, to consult the prison authorities in order to see whether the six hours could be better distributed to suit the convenience of the prisoners. Mr. Sexton denounced the system of barbarous outrage to which the suspects were subjected. Mr. Caine, on the part of many supporters of the Government, urged that the greatest leniency should be shown to the suspects ; and Sir John Hay protested against the injustice and tyranny which were alleged to be practised in the Irish prisons. Mr. Healy read a letter describing the inhumanity with which the suspects were treated, and taunted Mr. Gladstone with his indifference to their sufferings as compared with his vehement denunciations of the cruelties practised upon the Neapolitan prisoners. Mr. Gladstone invited Mr. Healy to furnish the Government, as he had himself furnished the Government of Naples, with full particulars of the charges which he made in order that they might be examined, and, if found correct, that steps might be taken to remove the evils complained of. Mr. Callan prolonged the discussion, and asserted that the Government had broken all the pledges they had given during the passing of the Coercion Acts.

The House, at a quarter to one o'clock, went into Committee of Supply. Mr. Childers, in making his statement on the Army Estimates, explained first that the estimates were in a different form this year, as they would show only the actual cost to the taxpayer without the extra receipts. Stated thus, the Army Estimates for the year are £15,500,000. Passing to the details of the votes he mentioned the chief decrease — namely, £1,066,000 for South African expenses, £558,000 extra receipts, and a considerable decrease for works. On the other side of the account there was a large increase, amounting to £313,000 for re-armament of the navy ; and he showed that guns ranging from forty-five tons downwards had been for some time under trial with satisfactory results. There was also an increase for non-commissioned officers' pay of £15,000 ; purchase of horses to complete establishments, £20,000 ; military manœuvres £30,000, and allowances to volunteers £22,000. Discussing generally the growth of the army and navy expenditure, he compared it first with the growth of the population, showing that in 1858-59 it amounted to 15s. per head ; in 1865-66 to 15s. 2d. ; while in the present year it was 14s. 8d. per head of the population. He compared it also with the growth of the spirit duties, showing that this branch of the revenue, which in 1858-59 was £3,000,000 less than the military expenditure, was now £2,000,000 in excess of it. Next he showed that the expenditure, which up to 1852 amounted to a yield of 1s. 6d. in the pound of the income tax, was now only equivalent to 1s. 2d. in the pound. Explaining the operation of his recruiting scheme, he showed that the twelve battalions at home at the head of the roster had been brought up virtually to the full strength of 11,400 ; and though there were still a considerable proportion of young soldiers, a considerable improvement was perceptible. As to the reserves, he said that from May last to March 1, 7,126 men had gone into the reserve, while 2,266 had been discharged, making a net addition of 4,860, or about 500 a month. Since the 1st of July about 2,300 had gone into the reserve under the new arrangement, before completing their six years, and the present strength of the reserve was 25,121, which would make up seventy-one battalions to the war strength of 1,000, without calling on the militia reserve. With regard to the cavalry, he postponed any reorganisation of this arm until next year ; but the artillery was dealt with, and there would be at home eleven fixed artillery depôts, chiefly at or near the coast. The field and garrison batteries would be divided into groups ; the militia artillery would become royal, and would be the junior brigade of the artillery of the district. Mr. Childers next mentioned various particulars illustrating the improvement in the recruiting, not merely as to the numbers, but in the physique and intelligence of the men ; and, reviewing the operation of the retirement scheme he said the minimum of general officers—namely, 119—would be reached in 1883-84, and of regimental officers—4,600—in 1884-85. He then touched on the measures proposed to reduce the officers' mess expenses, and to assist them by providing furniture for their quarters ; also on the improvements it is intended to make in the canteens, coffee-bars, &c. ; and after mentioning various minor matters which are under investigation by committees, he stated, with regard to the auxiliary forces, that a larger number of militia would be trained this year with the line, and that 80,000 or 90,000 Martini-Henrys would be issued to them. The volunteers' camp allowance was to be increased so that some 20,000 more men might go into camp this year.

Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay asked when the general discussion on the statement could be taken, and Mr. Childers promised to bring it on upon the first day after the Easter recess. Lord Eustace Cecil asked that only a vote on account should be taken at present ; and said that they would thus have some assurance that the Government would not neglect the discussion of several important matters. Mr. Childers objected to votes on account ; and Mr. Gladstone said he had asked for the votes because they were absolutely necessary. Mr. Warton moved to report progress ; but his motion was negatived without a division, and the vote for men was agreed to. On the vote for pay, Lord Folkestone moved to report progress. The motion was negatived by 69 against 33. Colonel Alexander then moved that the Chairman do leave the chair ; but the motion was lost by 69 against 31. Mr. O'Donnell moved to reduce the vote by a million, the cost of the army carrying out evictions in Ireland. The motion was negatived by 72 against 9.

The House adjourned at five minutes past four o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Settled Land Bill and the Conveyancing Bill, introduced by Lord Cairns, passed through committee. On the report of the latter Bill, Lord Coleridge urged an objection to the clause abolishing the office for taking the acknowledgments of married women. He suggested that the existence of this office was often a great protection to the property of married women. Lord Cairns observed that, although the Bill passed through their Lordships' House last year, the objection raised by Lord Coleridge was now put forward for the first time. The present system had long been regarded as an expensive one, for which there was no real necessity, and it would be rendered even less necessary by the Lord Chancellor's Bill for the better protection of the property of married women. The reports of both the Bills were received.

The Lord Chancellor, in reply to Lord Stanley of Alderley, said he thought the Commissioners who inquired into the Macclesfield election were fully justified in finding that Captain Pearson had committed bribery under the Act. Captain Pearson had had an opportunity of giving his explanations to the Commissioners, and had done so before their finding. In these circumstances, drawing a distinction laid down by the Act, he had felt it his duty to remove that gentleman from the Commission of the Peace. The three other magistrates censured by the Commissioners had not and could not legally have been found to have committed bribery or any other legal offence. He had strictly followed precedent, and only given effect to the Act in suspending Captain Pearson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

In answer to Mr. Lewis, the Attorney-General said the Government had no intention of moving a new writ for Oxford, whereupon Mr. Lewis gave notice that he would move a new writ next Tuesday ; and Mr. T. Collins added that he would oppose it.

Mr. Harcourt gave notice that on the adjourned debate on procedure being resumed he would move that it is inexpedient to proceed further with the subject to the postponement of other business of more importance to the country.

In answer to Mr. Dillwyn, who asked for an extension of the time granted to the Basutos for the acceptance of the ultimatum forwarded to them, Mr. Courtney said the matter rested entirely with the Cape Government.

In answer to an appeal from Mr. Anderson, Mr. Gladstone declined to postpone the *clôture* resolution until after Rule 2 (adjournment at question time) and Rule 12 (Supply on Mondays).

Mr. Broadhurst brought before the House the grievance of the Navy fitters, who complain that work which properly belongs to them in the construction of men-of-war is intrusted to shipwrights, to the detriment of the public service (of which he gave several instances) and he moved a resolution condemning the present practice of putting men to work for which they are untrained, and of placing superintending leading men in authority over workmen with whose trades they have no practical acquaintance. Mr. Slagg seconded the motion.

Mr. Trevelyan, in replying on behalf of the Admiralty, pointed out that to carry the motion would compel the discharge of a large number of shipwrights, and would embarrass the superintendents in the distribution of the work of the Dockyards. No doubt the shipwrights originally were workers in wood, but since the character of our men-of-war had begun to change thirty years ago the character of their training had also changed, and a large proportion of them—though still called shipwrights—were workers in iron. According to the testimony of the Constructive Department they were equal in technical knowledge to the fitters. The great majority of them were on the permanent establishment, of which they were proud, and it was a matter of life and death to the country that it should have a large body of skilled workmen whose services it could rely upon as surely as on its Army and Navy. To this part of the motion, therefore, he opposed a decided negative, but with regard to the superintendents he said the Admiralty, being about to institute a strict inquiry into the Constructive Department, would consider whether shipwrights and fitters should not have an equal chance of rising to the position of foremen.

After some observations from Mr. Carbutt, Mr. Broadhurst expressed himself satisfied with the concession made, and withdrew his motion.

Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson was calling attention to the report of the Committee on the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, when the House was counted out at 25 minutes to 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Mr. M'Coan moved the second reading of the Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill, the object of which is to assimilate the franchise in Ireland to the English franchise. Mr. W. E. Forster accepted the principle of the Bill ; but Mr. C. Lewis denounced it as a democratic measure and a degradation of the franchise ; while Mr. Plunket thought that little interest was felt in the matter by householders and owners of property. Several Irish members spoke in favour of the Bill, and in the end it was read a second time.

Mr. Findlater moved the second reading of the County Courts (Ireland) Bill, the object of which is to facilitate appeals in equity cases from the County Courts. Mr. Gibson and the Attorney-General for Ireland thought the Bill unnecessary, as the Lord Chancellor had recently made an order enlarging the jurisdiction of the Vice-Chancellor, and ultimately the debate was adjourned.

Mr. Monk moved the second reading of the Judgments) Inferior Courts) Bill, the object of which is to make valid in each of the three kingdoms the judgments pronounced in the inferior Courts of the others. It is, in fact, an extension of the Act of 1868, which allows the judgments of the Supreme Courts to run throughout the United Kingdom, and is an effort towards the assimilation of the law of the three kingdoms. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General for Ireland supported the Bill ; while the Lord Advocate thought it would require some modification. Mr. H. Palmer, Mr. Warton, Mr. Callan, and others spoke, and ultimately the Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Findlater next moved the second reading of the Land Law Act (1881) Amendment Bill, which proposes that when an originating notice has been lodged the Court may of its own motion send down two valuators to view the property and to ascertain a fair rent. Their report would be forwarded to the Court, notice would be given to both parties, and if neither objected within one month their valuation would become the fair rent. It also provided for the purchase of life interests in estates and the investment of the purchase-money.

The Attorney-General for Ireland said the Government could not assent to the Bill, which would prevent all settlements out of Court, obstruct the judicial proceedings, and create another stage for costs and litigation.

Mr. Plunket, without expressing a decided opinion in regard to the Bill, said he would gladly assist in any attempt to diminish the immense costs in which the Land Act had involved both landlord and tenant, and also to give an impetus to the purchase clauses, which at present had no effect whatever.

Major O'Beirne warmly denounced the expense of the Land Act as a fraud both on landlord and tenant. Mr. Synan urged the necessity of doing something to relieve the congestion. Mr. Willis, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. O'Shea supported the second reading as an indication of their opinion that something must be done to quicken the hearing of cases.

Mr. Forster admitted that the Act required the closest attention from the Government and Parliament, but at present it would be premature to make any change. No doubt there was a congestion, and if it did not diminish in a short time it would be necessary to look about for some means of relieving it. Not wishing to exclude this particular mode —though he agreed with the Attorney-General's objections to it—he suggested the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. J. Lowther made some sarcastic comments on the rapid education of the Government in regard to the perfectibility of their Land Act, and congratulated them on the now incontrovertible fact that all sides condemned it, and declared it to be unworkable. But if any change were made it must be by the Government, and not by a private member, and they ought, therefore, either to accept or oppose this Bill.

Mr. M. Henry, acting on the suggestion of Mr. Forster, moved the adjournment of the debate and took the opportunity of inveighing against the administration of the Act, which he said had fallen too much into the hands of the lawyers. The Government, he insisted, were bound to deal immediately with the congestion of business, with arrears, and with evictions.

Mr. Gladstone said he only agreed in one point in Mr. Lowther's speech, that it was the business of the Government to propose at the proper time what measures might be necessary to facilitate the working of the Land Act ; but he pointed out that in the last month there had been an acceleration in the proceedings of the Court. The Government wished to wait for a certain time to see what the real powers of the Court were before considering whether any new means of action should be provided, and if the debate were adjourned they would give an opportunity for resuming the consideration of it.

Colonel Nolan, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Mulholland, and Mr. Biggar also spoke, urging the shortcomings of the Bill ; Mr. Lewis and Sir J. M'Kenna held

that nothing would settle the land question but an extension of the purchase clauses; Mr. Sexton described the Bill as a contemptible measure; and Mr. Healy also spoke of it in a similar strain. On a division the motion for adjournment was carried, by 171 to 86.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at seven minutes to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Lord Stanhope presented a Bill to prohibit the payment of wages in public-houses. The Bill was read a first time.

Lord Delawarr asked whether there was any objection to lay upon the table a return of the number of foreigners and Europeans in the employment of the Egyptian Government, with their salaries, and also any correspondence or information on the subject of exemption from certain taxes enjoyed by foreign residents in Egypt.

Lord Granville replied that some time ago instructions were sent to Sir E. Malet to obtain such a return as that mentioned in the first part of the noble Lord's question. When it was procured there would be no objection to lay it on the table. When the correspondence referred to in the second part of the question was complete it would be produced.

The Slate Mines (Gunpowder) Bill was read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past five.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

In answer to a question from Mr. Northcote, Mr. Chamberlain said he was not sanguine of introducing the Bankruptcy Bill before Easter, and Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question from Mr. Warton, said the Government had not yet come to any decision as to whether they would bring in a Bill to dispose of the six vacant seats.

In answer to Mr. Duff, Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg said the Metropolitan Board of Works were not prepared to take any steps this Session for the establishment of a metropolitan fish market, but the subject was receiving their careful consideration.

Mr. W. H. Smith gave notice that on an early day after Easter he would move that further legislation is imperatively required to enable tenants in Ireland to acquire the freeholds of their holdings.

Mr. O'Shea having called the Prime Minister's attention to the letter of "A Conservative M.P.," in the *Times* of Wednesday [we print it elsewhere] controverting his calculations as to the latest date on which an Appropriation Bill for the service of the next financial year could be passed, Mr. Gladstone said he still adhered to what he had already stated on the matter. Noticing, in the first place, the contention that if the Bill received the Royal assent by March 29 there would be two days to spare, he said this betrayed complete official ignorance and inexperience; for so complicated were the checks and counterchecks of the modern system, that two days were not more than sufficient for all the preliminaries required for the issue of public money, and never since 1871, when the new system came into operation, had a Ways and Means Bill been passed later than March 27, and only twice as late as March 29. The calculation of the "Conservative M.P." assumed that everything would proceed regularly, and that the courier could leave Mentone on Monday. But the assumption was that the Bill would pass through all its stages in the Lords on Monday; the calculator forgot that the other House met at five, that it would take four or five hours for the fact to be telegraphed to Mentone, and that the courier would, therefore, miss the afternoon express which left at 4 o'clock The "Conservative M.P.," also assumed that on stage of the Bill would be got through Committee on Wednesday—an assumption which it would not be safe for the Government to entertain. His own calculation was that the Ways and Means Bill might be brought in on Monday, read a second time on Tuesday, committed on Thursday, read a third time and a first time in the Lords on Friday, passed through all its stages and telegraphed to Mentone on Monday, and the courier might leave on Tuesday, arrive here on Wednesday, and the Royal Assent be given on March 30. But if the House of Commons passed a stage of the Bill on Wednesday, it might receive the Royal Assent on Tuesday, possibly on Monday.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, there was first of all a long conversation on the appointment of Major Bond to the office of Provincial Magistrate in Ireland after his dismissal by the Birmingham Corporation, and Mr. Callan moved a vote of censure on the Chief Secretary for his remissness and want of discretion in the matter. Mr. Leamy, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Healy supported the motion, while Mr. Forster and the Solicitor-General for Ireland defended the appointment, and Mr. Wiggin, Mr. Newdegate, and Sir E. Wilmot bore testimony to the high character and valuable services of Major Bond. After the motion had been negatived by 78 to 14, Sir H. Maxwell made some remarks on the system under which the Navy is supplied with foreign, instead of British beef, and Sir H. Fletcher discussed the expediency of appointing to the reorganised Board of Admiralty a General-Officer of Marines, who would fully understand the requirements of that branch of the service. Colonel Makins and Mr. Pulesron spoke in the same sense. Sir J. Hay made some remarks, and Mr. Trevelyan, in replying, said with regard to the first matter, that the Admiralty acted solely on the principle of obtaining the best and the cheapest article, and to act on any other would tend to jobbery and inferior supplies. In the article of salt meat alone the present system saved £5,000 a year, and as to the fresh meat, it would be impossible to insist on the contractors restricting their supplies to British beef. As to the Marines, he said they were already efficiently represented at the Admiralty by the Deputy Adjutant General and his able second-in-command; and there was no branch of the service in which so many beneficial changes had been introduced of late years.

The House (at 11.40) then went into Committee of Supply; and

Mr. Trevelyan made the usual statement of the Navy Estimates. At the outset he described the steps which have been taken to improve the condition and prospects of the Royal Marines. As regards the officers, every lieutenant will receive his promotion after twelve years' service without forcing any officer out of the service; and the staff of officers, 356 as against 391, which has now been fixed as the establishment, will fully suffice for all the duties and keep up the flow of promotion. At the same time, the pay and other advantages of the non-commissioned officers and men have been raised in the same proportion as the pay, &c., of the regular army. Next he touched on the changes in the engineering department, stating that the number of officers will for the present be fixed at 650, instead of their present establishment of 832, and the duties for which commissioned officers are not needed will be gradually transferred to the class of engine-room artificers, and decreasing the engineers so long as their united number does not exceed 800. Into the proposals of the Admiralty to improve the pay and stimulate the promotion of the Naval Engineers Mr. Trevelyan went into much detail, and in like manner he described minutely the advantages proposed to be conferred on the warrant officers. Passing from the *personnel* of the Navy to the financial portion of the subject, he stated that the net burden on the taxpayer this year is £10,483,901, which, making the necessary deductions for the Transvaal and the extra receipts, is an increase of £3,000 on the expenditure of last year. But the actual spending power of the Department, owing to extra receipts and the sale of old ships, will be increased by £80,000. Touching on some of the principal details, he showed that all the votes, the size of which depends on careful administration, show no tendency whatever to rise. The practical result of the expenditure in *matériel* is that 15,502 tons will be built in public yards and 4,640 tons in private yards, of which 11,466 tons are armoured ships. The Board does not propose to build ships of very great size or in any great variety, and will press on the ships in hand and get them afloat as soon as possible. Before the year is out two new ironclads will be laid down, the details of which will be specified later on; and, in addition to this, some of our existing ironclads will be repaired and made fit for service. As to guns, he said the *Conqueror* will this year be armed with the 43-ton gun, the *Majestic* and the *Colossus* will also be armed with it, and no large gun of the old type will be served out hereafter; and, after describing the properties of the new gun, he added that the Admiralty believed that a 60-ton gun would probably give us as high a power as it is necessary to obtain. The Admiralty propose to lay down a new auxiliary ship, like the *Polyphemus*, but smaller, cheaper, and handier, and the cruisers, such as the *Leander*, *Arethusa*, and *Phæton*, will be pushed on to completion. There is to be no sailing vessel constructed or bought for training purposes this year; but the commander-in-chief on each station will collect his ships every season for a cruise in which officers and men will be trained in sailing manœuvres. Mr. Trevelyan concluded his speech by describing the principal features of the reorganisation of the Board, which have already been made public.

Mr. W. H Smith, remarking that it was too late at 12.50 to enter on a consideration of the Estimates, asked for some assurance that an early opportunity would be given to discuss them, and after some conversation, the Marquis of Hartington engaged that, subject to any unforeseen emergency, the Navy Estimates should be fixed for some day in April or the first week in May. On this understanding the number of men and the wages vote, £2,753,941, were then agreed to.

Some other business was disposed of and the House adjourned at ten minutes past two o'clock.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

We are glad to hear that Lord Randolph Churchill is much better. He is now staying at Norwood for a few days, and will then go for four or five weeks to the South of France.

Mr. Jones Parry has been selected as the Liberal candidate for the representation of the Carnarvon Boroughs.

Sir Henry Loch, at present Governor of the Isle of Man, has been appointed Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, in place of the late Hon. J. K. Howard.

The Easter Recess will commence either on Tuesday, the 4th, or Thursday, the 6th April, and extend to the 13th. Whether the earlier date is adopted or not will depend on the progress made with business next week.

Nearly 100 members of Parliament have signed a memorial drawn up by Mr. Charles Russell, M.P., which will shortly be presented to the Prime Minister, asking the Government to deal with the question of arrears of rent in Ireland.

Mr. Thomas Collins intends to move the following amendment to the second reading of the Parliamentary Election (Corrupt Practices) Bill:—

That this House is unwilling to proceed with a Bill dealing with Corrupt Practices in the future before Her Majesty's Government has laid upon the table of the House a Bill dealing with the Corrupt Practices which have in the past extensively prevailed in the cities of Canterbury, Chester, Gloucester, and Oxford, and the boroughs of Boston, Macclesfield, and Nantwich.

Mr. Reginald Yorke and Mr. Stanley Leighton intend to oppose the Parliamentary Elections Expenses Bill.

Mr. Bradlaugh has presented his first petition of appeal to the House of Lords against what he terms "Mr. Newdegate's indemnified common informer." To do this Mr. Bradlaugh says:—"I have, in compliance with standing orders, been obliged to obtain the certificate signed by two counsel as to the justice of my appeal; I have had to pay £200 besides fees into the fee fund of the House of Lords." He adds:—"A poor man, with no means of getting two counsel—who according to legal etiquette can only be seen through solicitors, and with no money or friends to help him with £200—might have a just ground of appeal, but would be unable to obtain justice."

The committee of the Carlton Club have nominated the following gentlemen as members:—Mr. C. Lucas, Mr. H. Manners, Sir H. Hoare, Colonel Custance, Sir C. Dodsworth, Sir W. Hanmer, Mr. D. Gilbert, Mr. A. Burgett, and Sir Samuel Wilson.

Addressing a Conservative meeting at Manchester Colonel Tottenham, M.P., condemned the *clôture* proposals because they would inflict punishment upon the whole House of Commons for the offences of a section of its members who had forgotten their own dignity and that of the House. In his opinion the true remedy was personal suspension. He spoke of the Irish Land Act as the most drastic and unjust measure ever passed by the British Government, and maintained that it had absolutely failed as that message of peace which it professed to be.

Lord George Hamilton addressed the electors at Chiswick on Wednesday evening in the Vestry Hall, which was quite filled by an enthusiastic audience. Mr. Benjamin Hardy, the President of the Chiswick Conservative Association, occupied the chair, and in introducing Lord George said that the number of actual voters on the roll was 1,100; and there were 800 members of the Chiswick Conservative Association, to which had been recently attached a working-men's Conservative Association. Lord George, who was received with loud and prolonged applause, proceeded to review the policy of the Government; asserting that the agitating and obstructive conduct of the Liberal party while in opposition, Mr. Gladstone's discourteous and hasty words in Midlothian, and his disregard of the advice of Lord Beaconsfield in regard to Ireland, had brought the Government into its present trouble. The respectable people in Northampton, he said, were against Mr. Bradlaugh's admission to the House of Commons, but they had to succumb to great pressure from the central organisation of the Liberal party. He asserted that Mr. Gladstone's proposals as to procedure practically meant the extinction of the liberty of speech, or the putting of absolute power in the hands of the majority or of a Minister; and he hoped that they would not give up their birthright in order to appease the whims of a discredited Minister, who was, too, as imperious as a pasha, and as vacillating as a child. He believed that if Mr. Gladstone had appealed to the country—which, after all, he dared not do—on the question of the Committee on the Land Act, they would have retained their freedom of speech and got rid of Mr. Gladstone. A motion approving generally of the conduct of Sir Stafford Northcote and the Conservative party was carried unanimously.

At a meeting of the Caerwys (Flintshire) Conservative Association, on Monday night, a petition was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to Mr. Raikes, M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons, drawing attention to the fact that a considerable charge had been added to the police rate of the county of Flint in consequence of its having been necessary to increase the police force to afford extraordinary protection to Mr. Gladstone. That necessity arose from circumstances totally unconnected with the county, and the petitioners felt that this was a hardship, and desired respectfully to express a hope that the House of Commons would be able to make this extraordinary expenditure a charge upon the national revenue. A resolution was passed congratulating the Queen on her escape from injury by the hand of a cowardly assassin; and a vote of thanks was accorded Sir Stafford Northcote for having prevented the profanation of the oath by Mr. Bradlaugh.

The *Daily News* understands that some of the electors of Northampton contemplate taking up the case of Mr. Bradlaugh in a somewhat novel fashion. One matter under consideration is the expediency of applying for a mandamus to compel him to perform his Parliamentary duties. It is believed that such an application has never been made in a court of law, and therefore the point raised is entirely a new one. The electors of Northampton also propose to apply to the House of Commons to be heard at the bar by counsel. The precedent for this is the case of the Middlesex electors, who were heard at the bar of the House in support of John Wilkes's claim to take his seat. The *Daily News* also hears that it is not unlikely that a friendly suit will be brought against Mr. Bradlaugh in order to test the legality of the oath which he administered to himself under circumstances that will be fresh in the memory of the public. Mr. Bradlaugh was in the House of Commons on Tuesday night during question time. He claims the right which, though anomalous, is not disputed, of sitting with his hat on in the presence of the Speaker.

Mr. F. S. Reilly has been appointed counsel to the Speaker, in succession to Mr. Rickards. Mr. Reilly is well known as a Parliamentary draftsman, and was arbitrator in the European Assurance and other cases.

A meeting was held at the Northampton Townhall on Thursday, Mr. Gurney, J.P., presiding. Mr. Cleaver moved a resolution declaring the resolution of the House of Commons of the 6th of March, whereby Mr. Bradlaugh, duly elected, was prevented from complying with the law, to be a direct violation of the rights of the electors of the borough, contrary to statute law, against all Parliamentary precedent and usage, and subversive of the fundamental principle of free representation in Parliament. The motion was carried unanimously amid much cheering, and it was resolved to send a copy to the Speaker, with a respectful request that he would communicate it to the House. It was further resolved to get up a petition to the House praying that the electors might be heard at the bar in support of their claim to be represented in the House by speech and vote of their duly-elected members; also to appeal to all constituencies throughout the United Kingdom to join with Northampton in this constitutional struggle. Mr. Bradlaugh subsequently addressed the meeting, and was enthusiastically received. He thanked the electors for the quiet and orderly manner in which they had fought the late election, despite the provocation they had received from their opponents. On the morning when he knew he was going to be expelled, his sole riches had amounted to £7. That he knew was not enough to fight the election with, but since that time sums varying from 3d. to £25 had, without solicitation, come in from all parts of the country, and every item of his expenditure had been reimbursed. As to his future course, he stated that the president of the local Radical Association had been instructed to make application by counsel to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus* against him, to compel him to do his duty as member of Parliament. (Laughter.) Meetings would be held in support of his position in the great centres of industry and throughout the country during the next two months, and thereafter meetings would be held in the metropolis to protest against the action of the House of Commons. The resolution passed by the House of Commons on the 6th of March was not worth the paper it was written on, and he should disobey it whenever he thought proper. In conclusion, he pledged himself to do his best to win.

On Wednesday, a public luncheon was held at the Swan Hotel, Kineton, in connection with the South Warwickshire Conservative Association. The Marquis of Hertford presided, and was supported by the Earl of Jersey, Lord Yarmouth, Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke, Lady Georgiana Willoughby de Broke, Mr. F. Dixon-Hartland, M.P., the Ven. Archdeacon Holbech, Sir Charles Mordaunt, and a large company of ladies and gentlemen, numbering about 150. Lord Brooke, M.P., and Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot, and many others wrote, apologising for their absence from the meeting. Mr. W. Wood proposed "The Bishops, and Clergy, and Ministers of all Denominations," to which Archdeacon Holbech responded, and after the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces," proposed by the Rev. W. S. Miller, and responded to by Colonel Paulet, Mr. J. W. Godson gave "The House of Lords." The Earl of Jersey, in responding, criticised at some length the policy of the Government, and remarked that the Irish Land Act, upon which Mr. Gladstone had placed his whole credit, was hated by persons of all classes of society in England, and was rejected by the leaders of the people of Ireland in the House of Commons, and he summed up their foreign policy by saying that they had sneaked out of Afghanistan, ran away from the Transvaal, were talked out of Tunis, and now ran the risk of being crowded out of Egypt—(laughter)—and they could not even redeem their character by making a Commercial Treaty. (Hear, hear.) The question of Egypt was one of great importance to this country, and it was necessary, considering our commercial interests in India, that England should have a free passage through the Suez Canal; but under the policy of the Government it seemed that Egypt was to be placed under the control of six Powers. The question for the consideration of the country at the present moment was one of more importance than the victory of either Conservatism or Liberalism. It was really one of whether we were to be governed by the free expression of the will of the people, or whether we would submit to the dominant will of an imperious Minister. Conservatism would gain by the discussion of this question. They stood now as the champions of liberty, and it was their opponents who came forward as those who would stifle the wishes and the voice of the people. (Applause.) There was no question of greater importance at the present time than the land question; but he objected most strongly to have a matter of that enormous importance dealt with from a party spirit, or rather partly from a party spirit and partly in the desire to ruin a certain class. (Applause.) He utterly denied that the interests of landlord and tenant, though they might differ in certain particulars, could be hostile to each other. The interest of the landlord was to obtain a good and responsible tenant, and that that tenant might be able to thrive and be happy and prosperous on his farm. The interest of the tenant was to have fair conditions for cultivation, a just rent, and compensation for improvements, in the event of his leaving the farm. What both landlord and tenant wished for and had a right to demand was security for the capital which they respectively possessed in the land—(hear, hear)—and he thought that landlords and tenant-farmers might expect to be benefited in the future, not so much by legislation as by a mutually good understanding. (Loud applause.) These were not ordinary times, the speaker continued, when a man should sit at home and allow personal considerations to stand in the way of his coming forward to assist the Conservative cause. Conservatism was no dead formula, but it was—and they should make it still more—the living voice of this generation. There seemed to be a desire coming over the country to get rid of those principles by which one might seek to get into power by attacking or defaming one's opponent, and if that should come about it would be a happy day when it dawned. The noble Lord concluded his speech amid great applause by quoting the last verse of Tennyson's new patriotic song, "Hands all round."

Mr. C. S. Parker, the Liberal member for Perth, replying to a communication from the Perth Liberal Association, expressing disapproval of his vote on the 6th instant against the amendment of Mr. Marjoribanks on the Bradlaugh case, writes:—

The mere words without belief every lawyer knows do not constitute the oath required by law. And it is vain to pretend that the appeal to God had any meaning in the mouth of Mr. Bradlaugh. He had proclaimed to the world that it was "meaningless," "an idle form." He had satisfied a Judge "that the taking of an oath would have no binding effect upon his conscience." He had placed this on record at the table of the House when seeking admission without an oath, and it was notorious to every member of the House that he was still of the same mind. Thus he could not come in by an oath without a manifest evasion of the law. There remained one expedient. It was argued that, however plain might be his intention to evade the law, the House of Commons had no power to prevent it. I wish to speak respectfully of this contention, because lawyers of reputation lent it the authority of their names. But to me it was sufficiently refuted by two considerations. If the House did not interfere to prevent an illusory oath in the admission of its own members, no Court would interfere, and the law would be triumphantly evaded. If, on the other hand, the House did interfere, no Court would call its right in question. Thus practically the House alone had the responsibility, as the House alone had the power, and I simply refused to be present and impotently witness a gross evasion of the Act. I pass by Mr. Bradlaugh's attempts to obtain admission by force and by surprise. Unseemly as they were, I do not judge them harshly, remembering the encouragement he had received from high quarters to suppose that the law was on his side. I was not prepared, for the sake of affirming an abstract resolution, to run the risk of leaving Mr. Bradlaugh free again to profane the oath. His offer to abstain from doing so for the present was contingent on speedy legislation, and Mr. Gladstone would not promise even to attempt speedy legislation. He may not be able to give Government time for the necessary discussion. I wish that he would do so, but it is for him to estimate the difficulties in the way. In the meantime the existing law must be maintained.

The date fixed by Mr. Inderwick's Bill for abolishing the extraordinary tithe rent-charge, which is leviable on hop grounds, orchards, fruit plantations, and market gardens, is the 1st of April 1884. The mode which he proposes to adopt for compensating the person at present entitled to these tithes is as follows:—The Tithe Commissioners are directed to determine the capital value of the extraordinary charge on the whole of each district assigned for

the purpose of the charge, and also on the land of each landowner within the district. To estimate the annual value of the charge on each district, the gross amount is to be taken of the extraordinary charge that is payable by each landowner on an average of the seven years ending next 1st of October, 25 per cent. being deducted from the amount so ascertained, as representing the expenses of collection and outgoings. To estimate the capital value of the charge in each district, the Commissioners are directed to take into consideration, with respect to the whole of the district, the length of time during which the charge has been paid, the prospect of the continuance or discontinuance of the special cultivation in respect of which the charge is imposed, the value of the land, and any other special circumstances applicable to the district. Titheowners and landowners can, however, come to an agreement as to the amount to be certified as the capital value in any case. The compensation allowed by the Bill is that land which at its passing may be subject to extraordinary tithe is to be charged with the payment of an annual rent-charge equal to 4 per cent. on the capital value thus ascertained; and this rent-charge is to have priority over all existing and future estates and interests whatever. Provision is, of course, made for enabling the redemption of the new charge. Where a tenant has already contracted to pay the extraordinary tithe, he is still to pay this rent-charge. In other cases it is, as between landlord and tenant, to be paid by the former, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary. The Bill is backed by Mr. Duckham, Sir Edmund Filmer, Mr. E. A. Leatham, Mr. A. Pendarves Vivian, and Mr. Walter.

The *St. James's Gazette* says :—

"Either the country has lost its wits and its self-respect together, or it must be getting out of patience with these impudent attempts to persuade the people that the Government is struggling with Obstruction which only the French gag can cure. It has come to this now, that no explanation can be asked of Ministers, no inconvenient request tendered, no criticism of the most natural and necessary kind ventured, but at once the cry of Obstruction is raised. Here are the Army Estimates laid before the House after midnight, with a demand for an instant vote. Someone complains that there is no good reason for forcing on the vote without debate, at so late an hour, and the Ministerial scribes are in a rage with the Obstructionist. Another asks that under the circumstances the Government should accept a vote of a couple of millions on account—another vile Obstructionist. A third member points ont that there is really no need of haste in the matter, and that the whole vote would be taken in plenty of time if it passed ten days hence; here, again, is an Obstructionist whose conduct calls aloud for the gag. Mr. Gladstone declares that the reason why the Army and Navy Votes in Supply have become urgent at an earlier period this year than they have been in preceding years is, that Her Majesty will be absent on the Continent. This is an absolutely baseless excuse; and the fact is, that if the votes were not taken till the close of next week there would be ample time to obtain the Queen's signature before the end of the month, which is all that is necessary. But even to question Mr. Gladstone's statement is a 'scandal,' and to expose its hollowness is a wilful waste of time, meant only to embarrass the course of public business. The Minister's 'word' must be taken, even when it is in flagrant opposition to the facts, or he is insulted. Spend half-an-hour in pointing out what the facts are, and a better case than ever is made out for the gag. And they call themselves Liberals who parade these impudent pretences!"

The following letter from "A Conservative M.P." appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday :—

Sir,—Very considerable irritation was felt in the House last evening when Mr. Childers announced that it was necessary, in order to comply with the law, that the votes for the Army should be taken that evening, and for the Navy on Thursday, the 16th.

Many members knew that Mr. Childers had been betrayed into making a statement which was, to say the least, inaccurate, and it was very strongly suspected that the real motive behind this demand for money without examination or discussion was the resolve of Mr. Gladstone to push on the *clôture* debate on Monday.

This feeling has not been lessened by the attempt of the Prime Minister to bring the Queen's absence from England to his aid. Her Majesty has been absent on similar occasions, and no inconvenience was caused by it.

Now, Sir, what has been the result? There were discussions, as there usually are, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, and at a quarter to one this morning Mr. Childers got up in a thin House, and the Government repeated their demand and insisted upon the votes for the men and for the money. Of course they obtained them, after a protest had been made by a small minority present at three in the morning; and we are told that, now the numbers and the pay of the men composing the entire Army are voted for the coming year, we shall be at liberty in April to discuss the Army Estimates!

Sir, the whole thing is a farce. If there had been any sense of the duty incumbent on Ministers to present estimates for the real consideration of the House, this work could have been done earlier or later.

We could have afforded some portion of the fortnight which was spent on the Irish debate, or we could have given Monday next to the consideration of Estimates, allowing ample time for all the necessary stages of the Appropriation Bill following on votes taken that evening, and reported on Tuesday, the 21st.

I have knowledge of the course of public business during the past ten years, and I assert positively that if votes were taken on Monday they could be included in the Appropriation Bill, and the Royal Assent obtained by the 29th inst., notwithstanding the Queen's absence at Mentone.

It is most unfortunate that Ministers of the Crown should impair the confidence which is usually placed in their statements of fact by carelessly accepting statements whith they have not verified for themselves, and which have the appearance of being made for an object very different indeed from that which is avowed.

I append a memorandum showing the actual time which would be occupied in giving legal effect to the votes, if passed on Monday, the 20th, but it is hardly worth while to trouble your readers with it.

Vote taken, Monday, March 20; reported, Bill read first time, Tuesday, 21st; Bill read second time, Wednesday, 22nd; Committee, Thursday, 23rd; Bill read third time, Friday, 24th. House of Lords—Bill read first time, Friday, March 24; passed all its stages, Monday, 27th. Messenger leaves Mentone Monday evening; arrives in London, Wednesday, March 29. Royal assent, Wednesday, March 29. Two days to spare without a Saturday sitting.

THE DECLERICALISING OF THE UNIVERSITIES.

(From the *Record*.)

It is not long since a freshman at one of the Universities received a threatening letter of a somewhat startling character. He was an inoffensive young man, as freshmen usually are, and altogether surprised to find himself a delinquent. He had not committed any of the atrocities enshrined in the pages of *Verdant Green*, nor unduly neglected his personal attire, nor even distinguished himself by too zealous attendance at lecture. His crime was this. He had been regular at evening chapel, and thereby made it necessary for the chaplain and Bible-clerk to go through the service instead of agreeing not to perform it, as had been their wont hitherto. For this crime the poor youth was threatened with all the terrors of college ostracism. The case was extreme, but not singular. Whereas the Test Act elaborately provides that religious instruction shall be given to members of the Church of England, and chapel services shall be duly maintained, there are not a few colleges in the Universities which almost discourage attendance at chapel. The bells ring as pertinaciously as in old days when Wordsworth called on Presidents and Deans to give rest to their bells, on the ground that it was "a sound hollow as ever vexed the tranquil air." His protest was against bells that sounded for formal services, but now bells frequently sound for no service at all; or while a chaplain has two or three who follow him into the chapel door, the courts are alive with forms of unkempt, ulster-clad undergraduates rushing in some other direction to answer a roll-call. Nor does religious instruction fare better than religious services. In some cases it is wholly neglected, in others it is of a partisan character. The real work of religious education has fallen into the hands of parish clergy, whose zeal is not always according to knowledge.

This unhappy neglect cannot fairly be attributed to any recent legislation. It is the outcome of religious indifference, unhappily too prevalent at our Universities, and more especially at Oxford. The fact remains—no doubt parties will explain it in their own fashion—that unbelief has taken a stronger hold upon the University of Newman and Keble than on that of Simeon. But how is the evil to be cured? The Archbishop of Canterbury, to judge from his speech in the House of Lords, looked for some remedy from the statutes of the recent Universities' Commission. He seems to have hoped, as many did, that the Commissioners would, amongst other things, take care that the provisions for religious education in the Test Abolition Act were faithfully carried out. But what has happened? The Commission was appointed by the Conservative Government in the later years of its administration. As it was first nominated, one man was to have sat on it whose presence would have been a guarantee that the interests of the Church of England would not be neglected. But Mr. Burgon, as he then was, the present Dean of Chichester, was sacrificed to the clamours of the anti-clerical party in Oxford. He was removed from the Commission in deference to their prejudices, and his withdrawal was a sign that the policy with which he was identified must be abandoned. Whereas the Universities' Commission Act provided that at least one member of the governing body of each college must be in Holy Orders, and charged with the duty of religious instruction, many colleges have evaded this clause, and have devolved this most important function upon a chaplain, whose salary ranges from £300 in some instances to £100 in others. We can hardly conceive an arrangement better calculated to bring religion into contempt. A functionary without status in the governing body, hired, perhaps, as cheaply as possible, is to appear once or twice a day in a chapel which may be deserted by all the Fellows and most of the undergraduates. He is to deliver lectures, but may have no support in enforcing attendance on them. Undergraduates, fresh from school traditions, will not fail to identify his position with that of a master in some purely optional subject, and will treat his attainments with that disdain which attaches to useless knowledge in all ordinary undergraduate circles. The Archbishop may well ask the Peers to consider whether the intentions of the Legislature have been fulfilled.

There is no doubt that the statutes in their present form do embody a strong anti-clerical feeling. The Archbishop says that they stereotype it. Alas! there is little stereotyped at Oxford or Cambridge now. We say alas! for there has probably been no greater hindrance of recent years to University education than incessant legislative changes. Tutors, whose energies should be devoted to their pupils, have been frequently compelled to fritter away time and thought in the tinkering of statutes from the enactment of which they hardly hoped to see any good. New Professorships have been created before the utility of the old was well established. Readerships have been provided, to be paid out of surplus funds, whereas happy is the college which has no deficit. The value of Fellowships has been reduced, with the not improbable result of sending off the ablest men to professions which offer higher prizes. And who have been the gainers? Some ladies, no doubt, who have been able to complete their matrimonial designs without the tedious formality of waiting for a college living. Possibly also a few literary men will find their way into comfortable Professorships where they will enjoy the maximum of dignity with the minimum of responsibility. But we gravely question whether any English parent will be able to say that his son was better taught at either University, in consequence of three whole years of legislation likely to be uprooted in its turn long before his grandson has found his way to school. On the other hand, it is clear from the Archbishop's speech that many parents view with distrust and almost with dismay the studied disgrace which the new Act seems to thrust upon our Church. There is indeed no clause which forbids the election of clergymen to Fellowships or Headships, which by the way have in most instances been thrown open to laymen also. Such an enactment was unnecessary. Laymen are certain to elect laymen, and the clerical disability will exist without being expressed in words. Consequently the Universities must cease to be regarded as places of education for Holy Orders. It will be well if they also escape the reproach of being seminaries of Atheism, into which secular universities not unfrequently drift. We wish that we could conclude with a sincere expression of hopefulness that the action of the Archbishop or the House of Lords may alleviate the evil which is already deeply rooted. His Grace alludes to the chan 's and fluctuations to which University thought is liable. He seems to hope that as he has lived to see the Church of England pass from supremacy in the Universities to disregard, so a reaction may set in and the tide turn in favour of clerical education once more. Such a change, when it comes, is sure to find expression in the statute-book, but at the present moment any interference seems to us on the whole a thing to be deprecated. The proposals of the Commissioners are unsatisfactory, it is true; can we hope that from the existing House of Commons better terms could be obtained? But the greatest difficulty of all lies in the circumstance that the mischief is already done. The declericalising of Oxford especially has been going on for many years. To return to the past is impossible. Even if the proposed Divinity teacher in each college were to be made by Act of Parliament a Fellow and member of the Governing Body, he could do little to stem the tide of religious indifference. Nor is it impossible that by reopening the question we may lose even this inadequate and unsatisfactory provision for the maintenance of those religious services and that Church of England instruction which pious founders and benefactors wished to secure for all future generations of Englishmen.

THE NEW REVISED CODE.

We gave, last week, an extract from the new Revised Code as to the mode of ascertaining the Annual Grants. We, this week, give the conditions required to be fulfilled before any grant can be made to an elementary school.

Conditions of Annual Grant.

The conditions required to be fulfilled by a school in order to obtain an annual Parliamentary grant are those set forth in the following articles. The Department's decision whether these conditions are fulfilled in any case is final and conclusive.

The school must be conducted as a public elementary school.

No child may be refused admission as a scholar on other than reasonable grounds.

The time-table must be approved for the school by the inspector on behalf of the Department.

Unnecessary Schools.

The school must not be unnecessary.

In a district not under a School Board a school is not deemed to be unnecessary if at the date of its application for an annual grant it is recognised as a certified efficient school, and has had, during the twelve months preceding such application, an average attendance of not less than thirty scholars. A school will not be allowed the benefit of this provision if, within two miles of it by the nearest road, there is another school receiving a special grant under article III.

Adventure Schools.

The school must not be conducted for private profit.

The principal teacher must be certificated.

Exceptions—

(*a*) A day-school with an average attendance of not more than sixty scholars, and an evening school, may receive an annual grant if the principal teacher is provisionally certificated.

A day-school under a provisionally certificated teacher does not lose the grant for any school year from the average attendance for that year exceeding sixty, if the excess of average attendance has arisen since the last settlement of the school staff.

(*b*) An evening school may receive an annual grant if the principal teacher is over eighteen years of age and approved by the inspector.

(*c*) A school previously in receipt of annual grants may continue to receive them for an interval not exceeding three months in any school year between the leaving of one and the coming of another certificated teacher, provided the school is kept open and the registers are duly marked during the interval.

Minimum Number of Meetings.

A day-school must have met not less than 400 times during the school year; an evening-school not less than forty-five times.

Exceptions :—

(*a*) If a school is employed for the purpose of taking the poll at a *Parliamentary election*, under section 6 of the Ballot Act, 1872, the number of meetings during which the managers are deprived of the use of the school, *solely* in consequence of its being so employed, may, *if necessary*, be counted in making up the 400 meetings of the school.

(*b*) If a school claiming an annual grant for the first time has not been open for the whole school year; *or*, if a school has been closed during the year, under medical authority, on account of a local epidemic, or for any unavoidable cause, a corresponding reduction is made from the number of meetings required by this article.

Report of Inspector.

The school must have been visited and reported on by an inspector, unless some unforeseen cause (such as a continued epidemic) makes such visit and report impossible.

Conditions Relating to Premises.

The Department must be satisfied :—

(*a*) That the school premises are healthy, well-lighted, warmed, drained, and ventilated, properly furnished and supplied with suitable offices, and contain sufficient accommodation for the scholars attending the school :—

N.B.—In administering this article the Department will endeavour to secure at least eighty cubic feet of internal space and eight square feet of internal area for each unit of average attendance; but in a school built with the aid of a loan sanctioned by the Department the average attendance should not exceed the number for which the plans were approved by the Department. If in the neighbourhood of any such school there is a deficiency of school accommodation, which is being supplied with due despatch, the accommodation of that school will, pending the supply of the deficiency, be calculated in the same manner as that of schools not built with the aid of a loan.

Needlework Taught to Girls.

(*b*) That the girls (in a day-school) are taught plain needlework and cutting-out as part of the ordinary course of instruction :—

Registers, Accounts, and Certificates.

(*c*) That the admission and daily attendance of the scholars are carefully registered by or under the supervision of the principal teacher, and periodically verified by the managers; that accounts of income and expenditure are accurately kept by the managers and duly audited; and that all statistical returns and certificates of character may be accepted as trustworthy :—

In the Isle of Man the accounts of every school must be audited and certified by the auditor of the Board of Education for the island.

(*d*) That the principal teacher is not allowed to undertake duties not connected with the school which occupy any part whatever of the school hours, or of the time appointed for the special instruction of pupil-teachers. (See form of memorandum of agreement, Appendix .)

Managers' Returns.

All returns called for by the Department or by Parliament must be duly made.

Receipt for Grant.

The annual return to be made to the Department (Art. 23) contains a form of authority, to be signed by three persons (none of whom may be a paid teacher in the school), empowering one of their number to sign the receipt for any grant made to the school. In a school maintained by a School Board this authority is not required; but the receipt must be signed by the Treasury of the Board.

The managers must comply with any notice of the sanitary authority of the district in which the school is situated, requiring them for a specified time, with a view to preventing the spread of disease, either to close the school or to exclude any scholars from attendance, subject to an appeal to the Department if the managers consider the notice to be unreasonable.

Application of Income of School.

The income of the school must be "applied only for the purpose of public elementary schools" (Elementary Education Act, 1876, sec. 20).

This is held by the Department to allow the school accounts to include part of the salary of an organising teacher, or of a teacher of drill, cooking, or any other special subject, employed by the managers of several schools; but not expenditure for Sunday-schools, school treats, or any outlay on the premises beyond the cost of ordinary repairs, or for other purposes not recognised by the Department as educational. Any income from endowment, if spent according to the terms of the trust upon other than educational objects, is not held to be income of the school for the purposes of this article.

Power to Refuse Inspection.

Before placing a school on the annual grant list the Department ascertain, so far as possible, whether the above conditions are fulfilled; and if any one of them is clearly not satisfied the inspector is not instructed to visit the school.

The following patriotic ballad, entitled "Hands all Round," by Mr. Tennyson, was sung for the first time in public at the London Ballad Concert on Wednesday evening. A sufficiently popular and impressive tune to which the words are set has been arranged by Mr. Villiers Stanford for a solo voice and chorus, the latter taking up the burden at the end of each stanza. Mr. Santley declaimed the Laureate's sonorous lines with due emphasis, and the song was received with the loyal demonstrations which might have been expected under the circumstances :—

"First pledge our Queen, this solemn night,
Then drink to England every guest,
That man's the best cosmopolite,
Who loves his native country best!
May Freedom's oak for ever live,
With larger life from day to day:
That man's the true conservative
Who lops the moulder'd branch away.
Hands all round! God the traitor's hope confound!
To the great cause of Freedom drink, my friends,
And the great name of England round and round.

"To all the loyal hearts who long
To keep our English Empire whole!
To all our noble sons, the strong
New England of the Southern Pole!
To England under Indian skies,
To those dark millions of her realm!
To Canada whom we love and prize,
Whatever statesman hold the helm.
Hands all round! God the traitor's hope confound!
To the great name of England drink, my friends,
And all her glorious colonies round and round.

"To all our statesmen so they be
True leaders of the land's desire;
To both our Houses, may they see
Beyond the borough and the shire!
We sailed wherever ship could sail,
We founded many a mighty State,
Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fears of being great.
Hands all round! God the traitor's hope confound!
To the great cause of Freedom drink, my friends,
And the great name of England round and round."

The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says :—

"I do wish Mr. Gladstone would hold himself in a little more. He never has and he never will, but his policy of replying to everybody who attacks him, and assuming that the attack is seriously meant, is in its practical effect ridiculous. As Mr. Gladstone increases in years, he increases also in sensitiveness. The spectacle presented is painful and lamentable in the extreme. Mr. Gladstone, livid with wrath, controlling himself by a strong effort, and compelling himself to respect his opponents, who continue to provoke him, is almost nightly on view at St. Stephen's."

Surgeon-General Fasson, chief medical officer at Aldershot, died suddenly from heart disease on Sunday.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O'Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition. — The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

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At the last Fortnightly Meeting of the Committee grants were made as follows:—To twenty clergymen, £195; to ten widows of clergymen, £105; to nine orphan children of clergymen, £75.
The Committee earnestly APPEAL for HELP to meet the URGENTLY-PRESSING DEMANDS made on them by the poorer Clergy, and their bereaved families, in sickness and sorrow. The appeals for help were never so numerous as at present, owing to the inability of farmers to pay the rent of glebe land and the greatly reduced value of glebe farms. In many cases where small livings are endowed with glebe the change in the value of land has produced a sudden and almost ruinous loss. Many who in former years have assisted the Corporation have this year been compelled to seek its aid.
All cheques should be crossed "London and Westminster, 1, St. James's-square."

J. E. COX, D.D., Chairman.
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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The noble and touching words in which our QUEEN has expressed her deep sense of the outburst of sympathy from all classes of her subjects in all parts of her vast Empire, which the attempt of the miserable, half-crazed, if not whole-crazed, MACLEAN has called forth, furnish yet one more example of the happy talent for saying the right thing at the right time and in the right manner which distinguishes our SOVEREIGN. In such a case comment is superfluous and criticism dumb. We, and all true and loyal subjects of the QUEEN, can only echo the expression of devout thankfulness to GOD for her preservation which her letter contains, and join with all our heart and soul and strength in the prayer with which it concludes, that He will continue to protect her for her peoples' sake as He has hitherto so visibly done.

The retirement, or removal, of M. DE BLIGNIERES—we suppose we must call it the former, as he tendered his resignation some time since to M. DE FREYCINET and has never actually withdrawn it, though little prepared to find it accepted after so long an interval—is somewhat unexpected. As M. GAMBETTA'S organ not unjustly observes, it is probably part of a policy different to that hitherto followed by France—a policy the aim and bearing of which are still unknown to the French public. Rapid as have been the changes of Ministry in France during the five years that the French Controller has held office in Egypt, every Foreign Minister hitherto has supported him and recognised the value of his services. The insurrectionary movement under ARABI BEY, with its cry of Egypt for the Egyptians, has, no doubt, made the position of the Anglo-French Control a difficult one, and the increase of military expenditure which has been forced upon the KHEDIVE by his Prætorians would have rendered it a hard task for M. DE BLIGNIERES and his English colleague to continue to exercise that control which alone justifies their existence. As is said by the *République Française*, a control which does not control is a pendant to a Khedive who does not govern, and M. DE BLIGNIERE'S resignation was a natural consequence of the change in the position of things which followed on the successful military revolt headed by ARABI. But by withholding his acceptance of it till matters have again somewhat quieted down, M. DE FREYCINET led the French Controller to believe that his Government did not think it necessary that his efforts to restore Egyptian finances to a more satisfactory condition should be brought to an end, and that it was not impossible for the Control to work with ARABI as it had done with his predecessors. We do not, of course, so much share the regret with which the removal of the able and energetic official is regarded by the French party, who see in it not only a complication of the delicate relations between their country and Egypt, but also an act annihilating French influence in the land of the KHEDIVE. But we regret it for the sake of Egypt itself, which undoubtedly has made and is making great strides in material prosperity under the judicious *régime* of the Anglo-French Control. Their last report, which was only presented on the day of the announcement at Cairo by M. DE BLIGNIERES of the acceptance of his resignation by his Chief, shows a surplus of over £600,000 for the year 1880-1, but adds that the increase of the military estimates by nearly one-half, which is the first result of the national movement, and the arrest of all measures of reform, which is the second, seriously imperil the financial prospects of 1882.

General SKOBELEFF maintains that his speeches have not really been disapproved by his Imperial master, though the dependence of Russia on Germany prevents that frank recognition of them which the CZAR'S own feelings would prompt. However this may be, there appears to be sufficient indication that public disapproval and disavowal of the Panslavonic soldier are not inconsistent with his receiving special marks of favour from ALEXANDER III. It can, indeed, hardly be supposed that even so reckless an orator as the gallant General could have continued to make himself the mouthpiece of the extreme anti-German party if his utterances were really so distasteful at headquarters as they are assumed to be, and we can little wonder that official disavowals of them should not have calmed down the uneasinesss which they have caused at Vienna and Berlin. It is not forgotten there that before he came to the Throne the CZAR shared to a considerable extent the sentiments which his favourite General loses no opportunity of putting forward, and the expected act of clemency towards the Nihilist prisoners, while really a new point of departure in the home policy of St. Petersburg, is also suggestive of a change in the Russian external policy. A Government, and especially a despotic Government, is not unapt to divert the attention of its subjects from internal to foreign politics, and war abroad is the last antidote against revolution at home. It may well be that the alleged determination of the Nihilists to abandon the assassination policy towards the EMPEROR himself and his family has been purchased by the promise of an outlet for the patriotic energies thus laid aside for a time, in the direction of a great Panslavonic movement, of which the CZAR is to put himself at the head. A war with Germany, towards which all General SKOBELEFF'S utterances tend, may be accepted by ALEXANDER III. as a lesser evil than the long and hopeless contest in which he finds himself involved with the foes of his own household.

Meanwhile, by way of a practical rejoinder to General SKOBELEFF, it is said that Austria has, with the full consent of Germany, determined to annex Bosnia and the Herzegovina, thus following up her prompt recognition of Servia's claim to rank as a kingdom which was the first result of General SKOBELEFF'S kind of Midlothian campaign, less successful indeed than its prototype. It is certainly not to be wondered at that Austria should get somewhat weary of an expenditure of blood and treasure such as that which the recent disturbances have caused her merely to maintain the position of Administrator-General over the provinces put under her charge by the Berlin Treaty. Nor is it to be wondered at that Prince BISMARCK should find himself drawn closer to Austria by being brought face to face with an impending Pansclavonic anti-Teutonic crusade, such as that preached by the new PETER the HERMIT of Slav nationality. Servia has been conciliated by the frank admission of her claim to be a kingdom, if only a little one, and Turkey is less likely to offer any opposition if by her acquiescence she can get Germany and Austria on her side to protect her against the Muscovite. Some such feeling as this has probably prompted the unexpected display of independence by the PORTE, both in regard to the war indemnity and the steamer *Moskva*. The formal cession of Bosnia and the Herzegovina would not be a high price to pay for Austro-German support, however displeasing it would be to Mr. E. A. FREEMAN, who seems to hate the Austrian no less than the Turk, and the deportation of his son-in-law from the seat of war is, though not an unnatural step under the circumstances, not likely to make him more friendly towards the Imperial and Royal authority.

After the din and turmoil of the weeks which have preceded it, the Parliamentary chronicle of that which has just closed will strike most readers as flat, stale, and unprofitable. The last epithet, indeed, may be fitly applied to its predecessors, for whatever may be the prospect of heroic legislation during the present Session, the prospect of profitable legislation grows day by day more remote. To take up the record of Parliamentary history where we left off, we find, on Friday week, little which is worth notice. It is an old and familiar story that Mr. BIGGAR should have exceeded the legitimate limit of Parliamentary language, and used expressions which could not be justified even by the excuse that they were employed merely in a Pickwickian sense. His imputation of motives to Mr. FORSTER—which has been since repeated—was so outrageous as to call forth a remonstrance from the SPEAKER, in consequence of which the honourable member withdrew the expression complained of. But this license of calculated abuse and pretended withdrawal has come to a pitch which calls for some sterner measures of repression than are now at the disposal of the SPEAKER. If Mr. GLADSTONE had, instead of engaging in a crusade against liberty of speech, devoted his talents to the elaboration of some method for the repression of license of speech, he would have deserved better of his country. As it is, the antiquated rules which rested for their effect on the proper feeling which was supposed to exist in an assembly of English gentlemen, are little adapted to cope with the excesses of members who are neither English nor gentlemen.

The QUEEN left Windsor on Tuesday and arrived on Thursday afternoon at Mentone, where it is to be hoped she will lay in a store of health and strength and enjoy some repose from the cares of public business. That repose is indeed liable to be interrupted by post and telegraph, nor is Mentone itself so inaccessible to a QUEEN'S Messenger as the PREMIER would have us regard it. The question between him and the Conservative M.P. who has roused his indignation by challenging in the *Times* the correctness of his statement as to the time necessary for procuring the Royal Assent to the Appropriation Bill is not in itself of any great importance. It is certainly not desirable that there should be any chance of a slip, or that through any flaw in the regularity of the proceedings it should be necessary for the Ministers to procure a Bill of Indemnity. Still, it does not follow that Mr. GLADSTONE'S omniscience should be held so completely *de fide* that a difference of opinion as to the possibility of getting the Bill through in time should be so fiercely rebuked, especially when we remember that Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, having been guilty of a like heresy last year, proved ultimately to be in the right, while the infallible one was in the wrong. But it was very convenient for Mr. GLADSTONE to thus evade the real point of the charge of delaying the Estimates which is actually brought against him. That charge rests on the waste of the time of Parliament occasioned by his vote of censure on the House of Lords and the uncalled-for debate of last week, which took up the precious hours which might have been devoted to the discussion of the Estimates, certainly of more importance than abstract resolutions. It is very well of him—very ill of him according to our notion of good taste—to try to shelter himself under the plea that the QUEEN being at Mentone made all the difference; but the retort is obvious that he knew that the QUEEN was going in ample time to provide against the Estimates being driven up into the corner, and it was with full knowledge that it would be necessary for the Appropriation Bill to reach the House of Lords somewhat earlier than if the QUEEN were at Balmoral that he devoted last week to the attempt to gag the Peers.

Nor have the discussions in the House during the week which is now closing been without their bearing on the abstract resolution itself. We know how it was justified on the ground that the Land Act was too sacred and too fragile to bear inquiry and criticism. Apparently Mr. GLADSTONE regarded it as DON QUIXOTE did the wonderful helmet which he manufactured, but, from prudent fear of the consequences, refrained from testing, knowing how unfortunate had been the result of a test on a previous occasion. But now we have Mr. FORSTER acknowledging the working of the Land Act requires the close attention of Parliament, a conclusion which, when arrived at by the House of Lords, was denounced as unpatriotic and unconstitutional. Not merely the Conservatives who supported the Upper House in their undoubted right and the Home Rulers who opposed the resolution from hatred of the Land Act, not from love of the Upper House, but members of the docile and well-regulated majority which, at Mr. GLADSTONE'S bidding, censured Lord DONOUGHMORE'S Committee, are now seen to criticise the action of the Land Commission, to call attention to the non-working of some parts of the Act, and to the unsatisfactory working of those parts which are in operation. Mr. FINDLATER, an Ulster Liberal member, has given shape and definiteness to

the strong feeling against Mr. GLADSTONE'S MAMBRINO'S helmet by his Bill to amend the Land Act, and the discussion on Wednesday was not without interest. The PREMIER was more tolerant of Mr. FINDLATER'S desire to experiment on his handiwork than he had been of the desire of the House of Lords; and it was evident that the indications given by his supporters that their vote of last week was only given against the Peers and not in favour of the Land Act have had their effect on him. So, instead of denouncing the attempt to mar the beauty and symmetry of the infant HERCULES, he only pleaded for a short delay, so the debate was adjourned to May 10, by which time the Lords' Committee will probably have concluded their labours, though this was not the reason alleged for the postponement.

The LAUREATE'S spirit-stirring verses, which we quote elsewhere, breathe the true spirit of that Imperial policy in which Lord BEACONSFIELD rejoiced, and which probably on that account is so abhorrent to Mr. GLADSTONE. It is the influence of such un-English statesmen as the present PRIME MINISTER which is the greatest danger to England, and the passive acquiescence of the country in his policy in India and South Africa shows the extent of that influence, and the reality of the peril against which Mr. TENNYSON would have us guard when he sings in spirit-stirring tones:—

> Pray God our greatness may not fail
> Through craven fears of being great.

There is, therefore, a strange irony of fate in the fact that it should be under Mr. GLADSTONE'S Ministry that a charter of incorporation has been granted to the British North Borneo Company which if granted under Lord BEACONSFIELD would have called forth a unanimous outburst of indignation against an aggressive and dangerous policy. The Charter itself bestows powers which are certainly unusual, and it is by no means impossible that its result may be at some future time to embroil us in difficulties either with Spain or Holland, both of which claim territorial rights in the new field which it proposes to open to British enterprise, or with the natives among whom the Company is to establish its factories. There are not wanting many who maintain that the establishment of such a corporation is an anachronism, and the enlightened statesmen whose cry is "Perish India" can hardly regard with complacency the birth of what bids fair, if it grows to maturity, to develop into a new John Company, which will extend English influence and English rule over Borneo and the other islands of the Eastern Archipelago, as the old John Company has done over what is now Imperial India. But we are glad that Mr. GLADSTONE should have been, as it were, caught napping, and have become almost unawares the promoter of an Imperial policy.

The trial of Dr. LAMSON has ended, as might have been expected, in a verdict of guilty, and despite the efforts of those who, grasping firmly but one-half of an undeniable truth, formulate the theory that every atrocious criminal is of necessity out of his mind, there is little question but that the extreme sentence of the law will be carried out in his case. We see no reason to throw any doubt on the conclusion at which the Jury arrived, after their long and careful investigation of the charge; and even Mr. MONTAGU WILLIAMS, skilled advocate as he is, could do little to weaken the chain of evidence which pointed so conclusively to the prisoner's guilt. The only points which made in his favour were the open and unconcealed manner in which the administration of the supposed poison was carried out, and his surrendering himself for trial. The former may be not unfairly imputed to the reckless audacity which familiarity with crime is calculated to inspire, and the latter may be attributed to the experience gathered from a recent *cause célèbre*. There can be little doubt that it would have been much more difficult to have convicted LEFROY if he had stood his ground and not made plain confession of his guilt by endeavouring to hide himself from justice. The warning of his fellow-criminal's fate was not lost on a more experienced practitioner, and the bold stroke which he played by returning to stand his trial was but another desperate move in his game. Nor should it be overlooked that the stake for which he played could not have been appropriated by him so long as he was an outcast and a fugitive from justice; so that unless he was prepared to sacrifice the fruit of his crime he was bound, as a matter of policy, not to appear to keep out of the way. The stake for which he played was a miserably petty one, when we consider what it was for which he sacrificed the life of his brother-in-law and hazarded his own; but, unfortunately, it is matter of daily experience for how small a sum a man will commit murder. Another lesson which has been taught by the trial is the necessity for some reform in the law as to the sale of poisons. The fatal facilities which are afforded to the poisoner by the present state of the law called forth comment both from the judge and the jury, and the poor schoolboy at Wimbledon will have done some good by his death if his cruel murder leads to some legal reform which will diminish those facilities. It is indeed a terrible thought that the crime of the poisoner should so often pass undetected, and we fear that this crime, which is a not uncommon product of a high state of civilisation, is far more rife in the England of the nineteenth century than most of us would be willing to believe.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the arrest of Mr. GREEN, and for a whole year a blameless and hard-working parish priest has been imprisoned for his inability to read a "not" into the Ornaments Rubric. Those who are least inclined to sympathise with him, and would maintain that the law, even when wrongly expounded, must be obeyed, can hardly fail to see that his continued imprisonment is a grave scandal, and that it cannot be in the true interest either of Church or State that it should be possible that such a state of things should continue. Regarded from the Church Association point of view, the imprisonment of Mr. GREEN, like the execution of CHARLES I., is an unquestionable blunder: whether it be not also a crime is a matter on which we cannot expect the members of the Persecution Company to enunciate an opinion. We need hardly say that we have no sympathy with the Public Worship Regulation Act or with the rulings of the ex-Judge of the Divorce Court who was chosen to administer it; but we may be allowed to point out that the framers of the Act itself are not responsible for the method of enforcing it, which has been borrowed from the earlier statute which it professed to supersede. It is, however, too late in the day to attempt to apportion the blame for the present disgraceful state of things: we can only, in common with the large majority of English Churchmen, deplore that disgraceful state, and express our sympathy with the prisoner for conscience' sake who will to-morrow complete his year's captivity. It is not necessary to approve of all that Mr. GREEN has done; it is not necessary to approve of vestments or countenance opposition to Episcopal authority, in order to feel indignation at the treatment to which he has been subjected, and to recognise the strain on the relations between Church and State caused by his continued imprisonment. The theory of persecution has long since been admitted to be false; and those who would disclaim any sympathy with the prisoner, on the ground that the question at issue is but a trifling matter of ceremonial, should remember that if their view is right, all the more outrageous is it that a difference of opinion on such a question should be punished with such unjustifiable severity.

THE ARMY AND NAVY BUDGETS.

When the historian of the Parliamentary Session of 1882 settles down to what can hardly be a very pleasant task, and proceeds to to tell the story how the master of many legions neglected his opportunities and mismanaged the business of the State, it is not likely that he will pass unnoticed what is probably an unprecedented circumstance. On Monday the Army Estimates were introduced about one in the morning, and on Thursday the Navy Estimates not much earlier. What would Mr. BROTHERTON and his friends who were so keen in advocating a Parliamentary early closing movement have said to such a proceeding? Nor is it necessary to be so fanatic a supporter of the claims of MORPHEUS to be alive to the scandal and the impropriety of such a course, and to see what a *reductio ad absurdum* of the supposed control of the House of Commons over the Estimates is involved in such a method of presenting them for acceptance. Mr. CHILDERS and Mr. TREVELYAN are to be pitied for having to make their careful and elaborate statements in the small hours of the morning, though fortunately their sense of their own dignity is not so acute as that of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND, who would probably have refused to expend his eloquence under such unfavourable circumstances. But while we sympathise with the SECRETARY for WAR and the SECRETARY for the ADMIRALTY, who on the very nights on which they are put down for a leading *rôle* have to content themselves with playing their audience out, while the best part of the evening has been occupied by less important performers, we feel that they are not the only persons who have a right to complain of the mismanagement of which they are the victims. The Achæans suffer for the madness of the Kings, but such prominent Achæans have also their own share of responsibility for the madness itself. Other and more innocent sufferers are the members of the outside public, who have a right to expect that the real business of the country should not be altogether sacrificed to Mr. GLADSTONE'S wish to avenge himself on the House of Lords, and feel that the Army and Navy of England are objects of at least as much importance as the Irish Land Act. There are many points which not only justify but require discussion in every statement dealing with matters so complicated and interests so vast as those involved in the administration of the departments whose Budgets have had this year to be so unceremoniously hurried through the House. We are promised, indeed, an early day after Easter for such a discussion of the Army Estimates, but as to the Navy there is even less definite hope held out. It is not unnatural that, when the money has once been voted, there should not be so much anxiety on the part of the Government to afford opportunities for criticism, so that even if nothing else blocks the way the after-Easter discussion may probably be postponed. But it is difficult to say what else may block the way; and the Budgets for the Army and Navy may, like the Budget for India, come to be discussed in the dog days in the presence of a few exhausted members. This is not the way in which the business of a great country ought to be carried on. We have Mr. GLADSTONE'S own confession that the arrangements for the discharge of business are discreditable, but while the only remedy which he would suggest is the *clôture*, which, as it happens, would not have enabled either Mr. CHILDERS or Mr. TREVELYAN to make his speech one quarter of an hour sooner than he did, the remedy which suggests itself to more impartial observers is a little more tact and judiciousness on the part of the leader of the House himself, and a little less willingness to stop the way by forcing on a reluctant House a vote of censure, which, if logic had aught to do with politics, would have to be at once rescinded.

It is obvious that as no opportunity has been offered for a criticism of either the Navy or Army Estimates by those competent to examine with the attention which they deserve the able and clear statements made at so unreasonable an hour, all that we can now do is for the present moment to take those statements on their own merits, though fully aware how much there is to be said on the other side. Mr. TREVELYAN'S was in the main an avowal that the policy which he announced last year would be continued, and that the efforts of the Admiralty would be devoted not so much to experimental ship-building as to the production with as little delay as possible of a sufficient number of vessels of the type which it considers sufficiently satisfactory. The old muzzle-loading guns are to be abandoned, and the new breechloading gun introduced, which he somewhat rashly assumes to represent the maximum attainable in the way of power and utility. As regards the *personnel* of the Navy, the subject on which he mainly dwelt was what he proposed to do for that fine corps the Royal Marines, who have not hitherto been very fairly treated by his department. The vote he asked is about ten millions and a half—a large sum, but one which will not be grudged if what Mr. TREVELYAN will have to show for it is as satisfactory as he anticipates. Our premium of insurance is no doubt heavy, but it would be more expensive to allow the policy to lapse; and, while Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR and Sir EDWARD WATKIN still leave us the protection of the silver streak, we are bound to do all we can to maintain our lordship over it. Mr. CHILDERS, in his turn, asks for fifteen millions and a half, being a decrease of half a million since last year. There was nothing very startling in the way of rearrangement foreshadowed by the WAR MINISTER, and it is plain that the short-service system is too firmly established to be interfered with at present. After the great and crushing calamities in which it will probably involve us in our next great war, we shall probably learn a lesson which Majuba Hill does not yet seem to have taught to those responsible for the British Army. But one good point in Mr. CHILDERS' speech was the effective answer given to the bloated-armament cry by his comparison of the growth of the amount which we spend on our Army and Navy with the growth of our population and the growth of our wealth. It is well to be reminded that, large as the sums asked for appear, there is a positive decrease on the amount per head of our population; and that, while in 1852 the expenditure amounted to 1s. 6d. in the pound in the Income tax, it is now only equivalent to 1s. 2d. in the pound. This is a consideration well worth bringing before the public, and the argument which it furnishes is not confined to the defence of Estimates prepared by a Liberal Ministry.

THE EDUCATION CODE FOR 1883.

We cannot compliment Mr. MUNDELLA upon the manner in which he has acted in bringing his long-delayed Code under the notice of the country. Before he had placed it in the hands of members of Parliament he had sent copies of it to the Ministerial newspapers, in order that they might bepraise it in advance. Moreover, the day he chose for laying it on the table was so contrived that the statutory month, during which it must lie on the table of Parliament, will terminate on April 6th—that is the day before Good Friday—and he has had the bad taste to intimate that he cannot promise to members of Parliament that they shall have any opportunity of discussing his precious Code before it becomes law by the lapse of time. Having postponed its introduction into the House to the very last moment, he then turns round and says in effect: "You shall not discuss it, as there is "now no time for doing so before Easter."

Such conduct as this may be very clever, and is quite in keeping with the tactics of his chief; but it will strike some persons as having been too clever by half, and will shed fresh light upon the principles of action followed by advanced Liberals like Mr. MUNDELLA, when they happen to rise by the favour of the sovereign people into the position of Ministers of the QUEEN. If a Tory Vice-President had thus dared to stifle legitimate discussion, what an outcry would have been made by such men as Mr. MUNDELLA and his friends BRIGHT, CHAMBERLAIN, and GLADSTONE! We sincerely hope that Lord GEORGE HAMILTON will stand fast by his notice, that he will object to any vote for education being taken until the Code has been fully discussed; and we trust that he will receive hearty support from many parts of the House in his protest against so audacious an attempt to deprive the House of one of its legitimate functions. It is most essential that this Code should be minutely discussed before April 6, inasmuch as the interests of many thousands of voluntary schools will be seriously affected by its provisions. Ever since Mr. MUNDELLA became Vice-President of the Privy Council, he has never missed an opportunity of posing in the attitude of a great educational reformer. He has made many and great promises, and, like his Radical Chief, the PRIME MINISTER, he has has most certainly failed to fulfil them. He promised to the teachers that he would remove the crying evils and injustice that have resulted from gauging the efficiency of a school by the percentage of its "*passes*" at each annual examination. How has he fulfilled this promise? In his Code he has simply altered the mode of calculating the grant upon the percentage of "passes" combined with the average attendance; but the radical vice of the system remains untouched by this jugglery and shuffling of the cards. Moreover he has reduced the maximum grant for the "three R's" from 9s. to 8s. 4d., and has at the same time considerably diminished the chances of winning even this reduced sum by the new conditions which he has introduced. These conditions are too intricate for us to discuss here; but they will seriously affect the amount of the grants.

It will be retorted by Mr. MUNDELLA'S advocates. that, while he has reduced the maximum grant for the three R's by eightpence a-head, he has increased the grant upon average attendance by sixpence a-head; and that he has introduced a "Merit Grant," which is to be awarded at the discretion of the School Inspector. But it appears extremely problematical whether these concessions will be found in practice at all to make up for the reduction of the grant from 9s. to 8s. 4d. It is to be also carefully observed, that the discretionary powers of the Inspectors are immensely augmented by this Code. Those gentlemen will hold in their hands the distribution of several millions of public money year after year; and hence it becomes more important than ever that these officers of the public should be persons in whose discretion, honour, intregrity, capacity, and, above all, common sense, the country may place reliance. Unfortunately these qualifications have not always been conspicuous in our Inspectors of Schools.

Young gentlemen of four or five and twenty, fresh from the exotic life of the University, often puffed up with conceit at their own success in the Classical or Mathematical Tripos, are not exactly the persons in whom we should expect to find those ripe qualities which are needed for the discharge of very responsible duties. Under Mr. MUNDELLA'S Code a school may easily be financially ruined by one of these fledgelings from the University,

or by the crotchets and ill-temper of older men, who have grown grey in the work, and weary of it, but continue at it because they are not willing to give up a large salary and accept a fair and adequate pension. An easy and trustworthy means of appeal against the decisions of such Inspectors ought certainly to be no longer postponed. Not only teachers but managers of schools all join in demanding the establishment of some Court of Appeal, in which the decisions of school inspectors may be open to review by competent authority. This point becomes all the more important since Mr. Mundella has announced his intention of appointing some Inspectors from a lower social status than heretofore.

The inducements to teach in an elementary school more advanced subjects than many scholars in such a school are ever likely either to master or to require, continue to be as great in this Code as in any former edition of it. While a schoolmaster cannot possibly draw from the Treasury, as we have already said, more than 8s. 4d. per child for the three R.'s (unless the Inspector should award him the "Merit" Grant), he may draw 12s. per child for cramming little heads with a smattering of "optional" and "specific" subjects, as they are called. After enumerating no less than seventeen of these subjects—including Latin, French, Algebra, Euclid, Mechanics, Chemistry, Physics, Electricity, Magnetism, &c., &c.—we are informed that "any other definite subject" may be taught—if approved by the Inspector!

It is easy to foresee what will be the result—if it be not the deliberate intention—of these regulations. Small schools in country places, or poor schools in suburban districts, will have no chance of earning a sixpence of the grants for most of these "optional" subjects—whereas large schools in big towns, supported by extravagant rates, will invite the children of the middle class to enter their doors, and imbibe sciences and languages, as many as they can, at the cost of the Treasury.

It seems incumbent upon the supporters of purely elementary education among the poorer classes to protest against any conditions which are calculated to divert the Treasury grant from its only legitimate destination. They should demand loudly and persistently that the grants upon average attendance, and upon examination in the three "R's," should be raised to 6s. per head for the former, and 9s. per head for the latter; and if the promoters of the Code should reply to this demand that these sums could not be afforded within the present limits of the Parliamentary grant, there is the obvious retort ready at hand, that the large bribes for the "specific" or extra subjects should be reduced by at least one half of their present amount. Such an alteration in the distribution of the grant would be beneficial not only to the poorer class of schools, but to the poor children themselves, who are too often driven by teachers to attempt extra subjects, while the essential branches of an English education—reading, writing, arithmetic, and spelling—are pushed almost into a corner.

Reviews.

A NEW VOLUME OF MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD'S ESSAYS.*

Everything which Mr. Matthew Arnold writes must be well worth reading, however much the reader may differ from the principles upon which he builds his theories, and from the theories themselves which he deduces from those principles. As a pure literary exercise, there is little which issues from the press that is more worthy of a careful perusal; and, despite the tone of superiority which runs through all his writings—well calculated as that tone is to arouse in the reader a spirit of opposition—it is not possible to resist the fascinations of a style which can never "tire our "patience," however much it may "mislead our "sense." But in the title of his latest volume, *Irish Essays*, the author has hardly done himself justice. At the present day we are rather overdone with Hibernian literature; and the feeling with which the Irish members have succeeded in inspiring the House of Commons is not a little calculated to extend from the domain of politics into that of literature. We had rather hear Mr. Arnold discourse on any other subject than on that with which we have been already surfeited, alike in the way of Parliamentary speeches, of newspaper leaders, and of magazine articles. It is not improbable that the title of the present volume will exercise a deterrent rather than an attractive effect on the audience to which he appeals. It is, however, only in three out of the eight pieces here republished that Mr. Arnold deals with the Irish question, and they are not the most attractive of the series. There is, indeed, considerable originality in his method of treatment; and it is with no little surprise that we find ourselves introduced to the author's favourite hobby in regard to middle-class education in England as a remedy for the present condition of Ireland. He is of opinion, that the acquisition of "a larger and sweeter temper, a "larger and more lucid mind" by the English people is the one great requisite in order to attach Ireland to us more solidly. His criticisms on the Land Act as a healing measure are very effective, and he well points out that the general reduction of rents which is likely to result from the operation of the Land Commission, will only tend to convince the people of Ireland that the number of extortionate landlords was very considerable. So far from regarding the Land Act as a concession for which they ought to be grateful they will consider it as a "service done to them "without intending it, and without understanding "or acknowledging the justice of their case." His own remedy is a far more heroic one—a legislative expropriation of the really bad landlords. But it is not so much on such a remedy as on the introduction of sweetness and light into the relations between the people of England and the people of Ireland that he would mainly rely, and such an introduction he regards as hopeless so long as middle-class education in England is such as it is at present. Taking as he does Salem House and Mr. Creakle, as painted in the pages of *David Copperfield*, to represent the ordinary middle-class education of the ordinary British Philistine, strong and self-satisfied, flattered by those who ought to know better, but one of the most ignoble products which any system of instruction or eduation can produce, he maintains, as he has often maintained before, that the result is, that "our civilisation has no courtesy and "graciousness—it has no enjoyment of life, it has "the curse of barshness upon it." Such a civilisation, he asserts, is little likely to make its way with such a people as the Irish; and until our middle class, which mainly gives to the Irish any idea they may have of our civilisation and its promise, has a chance of a better education than that afforded by Salem House and Mr. Creakle, there is little prospect of our getting Ireland to acquiesce in the English connection as cordially as Scotland, Wales, or Cornwall acquiesce in it. Thus, the lesson which Mr. Matthew Arnold draws from our Irish difficulties is the same as that which he has again and again enforced upon us—the necessity of raising the standard of middle-class education in England. There is certainly much ingenuity in the manner in which he has brought the Irish question round to that other question which is nearer to his heart; and though we may well doubt if an improvement of that education is really the best solution of the Irish difficulty, we cannot help admiring the way in which he has driven home the old sermon from the vantage ground of a new text.

On the three Irish Essays follows an address delivered to the Ipswich Working Men's College, in which the necessity for the establishment of public schools for the middle class is treated from another point of view. In it Mr. Arnold acknowledges that the upper class in England is, as a whole, "the best, the most energetic, the most "capable upper class which the world has ever "seen." But he laments the stuntiug effect which the predominance of that upper class has, in his opinion, had on the middle and the lower class, and appeals to the members of the latter, whom he is addressing, to carry out what he considers to be the truest, surest, safest kind of democratic reform, and this again he pronounces to be the reform of middle-class education. It is in the rule of that middle-class, as he believes, that our future lies; but the obstacles in the way of such a rule at present are not unperceived by him:—

> Our middle class, as it is at present, *cannot* take the lead which belongs to it. It has not the qualifications. Seriousness it has, the better part of it; it may even be said to have sacrificed everything to seriousness. And of the seriousness and of the sense for conduct in this nation, which are an invaluable treasure to it, and a treasure most dangerously wanting elsewhere, the middle classes are the stronghold. But they have lived in a narrow world of their own, without openness and flexibility of mind, without any notion of the variety of powers and possibilities in human life. They know neither man nor the world; and on all the arduous questions presenting themselves to our age,—political questions, social questions, the labour question, the religious question,—they have at present no light, and can give none. I say, then, they *cannot* fill their right place as they are now; but you, and I, and every man in this country, are interested in their being able to fill it.

This is, as he himself acknowledges, the master thought by which his politics are governed, as the thought of the evil condition of the English labourer was the master thought of Cobbett, and few writers more thoroughly appreciate the influence of the "Bottles" element in politics than Mr. Arnold has done. To take but one example of the Liberal objects pursued as if they were in themselves works of civilisation:—our own opinion on the Deceased Wife's Sister question is known to all our readers; but it is well to see once more how it strikes one who certainly does not regard it from an ecclesiastical point of view:—

> Some Liberals misconceive the character of these objects strangely. Mr. Bright urges Parliament to pass the Bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, in order that Parliament may "affirm by an emphatic vote the principle of personal liberty for the men and women of this country in the chief concern of their lives." But the whole institution and sacredness of marriage is an abridgment of the principle of personal liberty in the concern in question. When Herod the tetrarch wanted to marry Herodias, his brother Philip's wife, he was seeking to affirm emphatically the principle of personal liberty in the concern of his marriage; and we all know him to have been doing wrong. Every limitation of choice in marriage is an abridgment of the principle of personal liberty; but there needs more delicacy of perception, more civilisation, to understand and accept the abridgment in some cases than in others. Very many in the lower class in this country, and many in the middle class,—the civilisation and the capacity for delicate perception in these classes being what they are,—fail to understand and accept the prohibition to marry their deceased wife's sister. That they ought not to marry their brother's wife they can perceive; that they ought not to marry their wife's sister they cannot. And so they contract these marriages freely, and the evil of their freely committing a breach of the law may be more than the good of imposing on them a restriction, which in their present state they have not perception enough to understand and obey. Therefore it may be expedient to legalise, amongst our people, marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Still, our civilisation, which it is the end of the true and noble science of politics to perfect, gains thereby hardly anything; and of its continued imperfection, indeed, the very call for the Bill in question is a proof.

Following upon the political essays is a reprint of Mr. Arnold's Eton speech—with its historical investigation of the meaning of *eutrapelia*—and of the remarkable article upon the French plays in London, with its denunciation of the ideal spectator for whom the Parisian dramatic author writes—the *homme sensuel moyen*. From this, we must quote the following characteristic passage:—

> Our sense, then, of what is poetry and what is not, the attractiveness of the French plays and players must not make us unlearn. We may and must retain our old conviction of the fundamental insufficiency, both in substance and in form, of the rhymed tragedy of the French. We are to keep, too, what in the main has always been the English estimate of Molière: that he is a man of creative and splendid power, a dramatist whose work is truly delightful, is edifying and immortal; but that even Molière, in poetic drama, is hampered and has not full swing, and, in consequence, leaves us somewhat dissatisfied. Finally, we poor old people should pluck up courage to stand out yet, for the few years of life which yet remain to us, against that passing illusion of the confident young generation who are newly come out on the war-path, that M. Victor Hugo is a poet of the race and lineage of Shakespeare.

Nor should the following sketch of one of the most distinguished of the actors who were on that occasion introduced to an English audience pass unnoticed:—

> And still, even now that they are gone, when I pass along the Strand and come opposite to the Gaiety Theatre, I see a fugitive vision of delicate features under a shower of hair and a cloud of lace, and hear the voice of Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt saying in its most caressing tones to the Londoners: "The theatre is irresistible; *organise the theatre!*"

Next to this is an article on copyright, in which Mr. Arnold goodhumouredly comments upon his own position in the American market, as "one of "those authors, whose sale is not remunerative;" and the volume concludes with a reprint of the prefaces of the poems which have not been reproduced since their original appearance in the forefront of the volumes published in 1853 and 1854. While on the subject of republication, may we ask Mr. Arnold to reprint some of his essays on Homer, which would be a boon to the readers of the present generation?

NEW NOVELS.

*Schloss and Town** hardly contains enough material for a three-volume novel, and we think that Miss Peard shows to more advantage in slighter and less ambitious works. But like all that she writes, whether in one volume or in three, it contains ample evidence of refined taste, literary skill, and graphic power of description. We never yet came across a book by the author of the *Rose Garden* which was not worth reading, and the present is no exception to the pleasant rule. She brings before us the scenery and the adjuncts of her little drama in an effective manner, which, as in the case of the great Shakespearian revival that everybody is now talking about, makes us overlook any defects in the representation of the drama itself; and the careful student of her pages, which deserve careful study, will carry away with him many a pleasant and graceful picture of foreign scenery and of foreign towns which he would be little willing to exchange for the more stirring incidents and more elaborate character-study of many of her rivals. *Schloss and Town* has all this charm of word-painting, and as we close the book we seem to realise vividly the surroundings of the various personages to whom we have been introduced, though the personages themselves may not stand out so distinctively as they do in the pages of some other writers, whose novels, for all that, are not such pleasant reading as Miss Peard's are sure to be. In the present case we are introduced to "a contradictory little town, "lying not very deep in Bavaria," which is thus painted for us at the very outset of the story, and the sense of its actual existence, and, indeed, of our own intimate acquaintance with it which we derive from this first picture never leaves us through the three volumes:—

> The term contradictory becomes necessary by the time you know it well, though at first sight it does not seem in any way to belong to the dull, trim, respectable, well-to-do place, which lays itself out before you in stiff lines and angles. It has a sluggish canal running through it, along which ply heavy barges. The houses are all of one type, with green shutters, and a predominance of tiled roofs. Trees are dotted about, evidently planted since the town grew into existence, and closely clipped wherever they are likely to interfere with the outlook from the houses, so that they are suggestive of the toys of youth, and give a childish and innocent air to the place. Here and there again ivy is festooned from one low pole to another, or if not ivy, Virginian creeper. On higher ground behind the town stands a fine church; but it is too far back to produce the striking effect which from its real beauty might be expected. The Schloss is on an actual hill, and has about it an abundance of large chestnut and other trees, some of them, indeed, of magnificent growth, only they are not so placed as to be well seen from the town, from which they seem to hold themselves a little aloof.
>
> In fact, it had better at once be owned that Lauterthal can boast few outward adornments; that travellers passing by would seldom feel the attraction which some places exert almost irresistibly; and that the utmost likely to be said of it is, that it is an uninteresting little town, with a comfortable, well-to-do, and progressive air about it, and a rich fringe of hop-gardens hanging round. Nevertheless, there are certain times when, in the very teeth of form and stiffness and trim respectability, Lauterthal develops a charm which would delight an artist. It is almost impossible to explain why it is, or to define in what the charm consists. Probably it depends altogether upon some peculiar light or state of the atmosphere; it is only certain that, when it is produced, all the ugly and common things seem to recede or to become transfigured, colours creep out from their hiding-places, the red roofs glow, the patient water reflects long shadows or wonderful gleams of light, the barges strike sharp contrasts of rich colour where they lie, and the noble lines of the old church appear to gain both majesty and nearness.
>
> As quickly as it comes it passes; but something of remembrance remains behind.

In the Schloss lived the noble family of Von Tellenbach, which still held its head high despite a gradual diminution of income, of which the town was well aware, resulting in the necessary adoption of certain economies none of which passed unnoticed by the dwellers in the town. Of these latter the most important were the Meyers, who, as the proprietors of the iron works, which were the most prosperous industry of Lauterthal, represented, and very favourably represented, the bourgeois element. There was, indeed, no positive antagonism between the two, and the mutual esteem, founded upon long residence in the same neighbourhood, prevailed, as a rule, over the no less mutual jealousy. At the time the story opens the Von Tellenbachs were very much down in the world financially, and the Meyers were very flourishing, so that there was no such great disparity between them as to render the marriage between Rudolf, the sole hope of the Schloss, and Wanda, the only daughter of Herr Meyer of the town, an unsuitable solution of difficulties on both sides. The negotiations between old Meyer, who wanted rank for his daughter, and the Baron Von Tellenbach, who wanted money for his son, are most amusingly described; but, unfortunately, the respective parents reveal their schemes so openly to the parties more immediately concerned that Rudolf and Wanda who, if they had been let alone, were pretty sure to have fallen in love with each other, resolutely refuse a *mariage de convenance*. There is a most admirably described scene in which the Baron and the Ironmaster meet, each reluctantly compelled to admit that his child disclaims the honour of the proposed alliance, and each afraid of offending the other by the avowal. When they separate, each is under the impression that it is he who has broken off the match, and is surprised at the courteous manner in which the other high contracting party has accepted the rebuff, attributing it to his own diplomatic manner of conveying the refusal. In the end, as may be supposed, the hero and heroine, set free from the necessity of falling in love with each other to oblige their parents, do so most readily on their own account. The *dénoument* is brought about in a somewhat sensational manner by the aid of an opportune snow-storm in which Wanda nearly perishes, and by a great stroke of luck the young Baron happens to be passing by and rescues her. So all is well that ends well, and we leave the happy pair hand in hand, watching the sunset in the woods of Rothwald, one of the numerous vignettes in words which might be extracted from the pages of a very pretty and very attractive book.

We cannot say anything in favour of Miss Mary Cecil Hay's new novel, which is certainly far below the level of her earlier works. It opens, indeed, with some promise, and the lonely girl at Dover is, despite the improbability of the situation, more attractive than she afterwards appears. But the story rapidly falls off, and it is with a sense of weariness rather than of pleasure that we follow out the results of *Dorothy's Venture*. We are unable to feel any interest either in the story or the heroine, though the former must have been as difficult to put together as a Chinese puzzle, and the latter succeeds in inspiring fervent devotion in the hearts of three at least of the male characters introduced. We get tired of everybody before the end of the book; but it is against one of those three devoted admirers of Dorothy's that we feel most bound to protest. The bad compound of Tom Pinch and Roland Caxton, who, though taking his place in a lawyer's office as a kind of copying clerk, retains his title of Captain, and indulges in highflown speeches suited to the hero of a Transpontine melodrama, wearies rather than interests us; and of Dorothy's three lovers we ourselves prefer the one with whom the writer herself has least sympathy—the good-natured, not very strongly marked, Lord Avory. The three volumes which describe *Dorothy's Venture* are very long, and have far more incident in them than *Schloss and Town*. They will not, however, give the reader nearly so much pleasure. Characters and incidents are alike unnatural, and we breathe throughout a most artificial, but we must do Miss Hay the justice to say not unwholesome atmosphere. To describe the plot would be somewhat difficult, so involved is it, but the keynote is to be found in the confusion between two brothers, each of whom has the same second Christian name. We have no hesitation in furnishing this clue to the story, as the least far-seeing novel-reader will probably have discovered it very early in the book. The result is that the heroine, while desperately in love with Josslyn Yorke No. 2, who is no less desperately in love with her, will have nothing to do with him, under the impression that it is he who has blighted the life of her friend Truth Baring. Then for some quite unintelligible reason Captain D'Eresby shoots her Josslyn, and she, to save the former from the consequences of this, as she apparently regards it, venial act, declines to answer any questions put to her by the magistrates. She is encouraged in this course by one of the most tiresome of all the unnatural puppets with which

* *Irish Essays and Others.* By Matthew Arnold.—London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1882.

* *Schloss and Town.* By Frances Mary Peard. In Three Vols.—London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1882.
Dorothy's Venture. By Mary Cecil Hay. In Three Vols.—London: Hurst and Blackett, 1882.

Miss Hay has crowded her stage—a would-be comic lawyer whose facetiousness is yet more dreary than the more serious conversation of his military clerk. This extraordinary specimen of a professional man goes so far as to suggest to the magistrates that Dorothy's silence is caused by unwillingness to criminate herself; but the whole investigation is apparently conducted with an utter disregard for ordinary systems of law, which is quite in keeping with the general legal knowledge exhibited by the author. She is apparently of opinion that a younger son, living at home with his father, can give a bill of sale of the family furniture, which, on account of its "registration" in the New Inns of Court," enables the holder to arrive with a van and attempt to carry off the furniture by night. We entertain so favourable a recollection of some of the author's previous books that we would gladly, if we could, say a good word for the present one; but we are bound to own that it is very wordy, very improbable, and very wearisome. It has not even the advantage, which many worse novels have, of being absurd enough to be amusing.

SOME REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Blackwood is a good number. "The Fixed "Period" is happily concluded, for though clever and amusing for a time, it lacks the magic of Jules Verne, and there is a little too much of it. "Pentock" shuts up rather suddenly, but not too soon. The "Newest American Railroad" is more wonderful than most fiction. The review of the late Lord Crawford's book on the "Earldom of "Mar," though not quite accurate in one or two particulars, establishes a great miscarriage of justice, as well as the singular anomaly of overruling the ancient laws of the Scottish Peerage, and the decisions of its Supreme Court, by a Committee of Privilege in the House of Lords, which is no Court at all. Why the Earl of Mar, not being a member of the House of Lords, should be deprived of his title by three English Peers, insisting on the English descent by heirs male against the Scottish rule of heirs general, is what the Scotch do not understand, and no wonder. A good paper on "Recent Novels," is followed by a vigorous article on the "Meeting of Parliament." It is not of much use, however, to show that Mr. Gladstone is no statesman, and cannot lead the House of Commons, since of neither can he be reasonably suspected. That he has ruined Ireland is quite as plain, and when the writer demands that he be turned out of office before he has ruined England, we are quite agreeable: but we do not see how to do it. The best chance is, that he will as usual knock his head against some wall of his own building; and he is getting up no less than three at the present moment in Mr. Bradlaugh, the House of Lords, and the *Clôture*. He has only to dissolve and we will try what can be done.

Macmillan has the privilege of officiating at another birth from the not too prolific muse of the Poet Laureate. The diction is as superb as ever; but the theme is stale, and the enthusiasm beyond recall. The blunders of Liberal Cabinets are no longer redeemed by gallantry in the field. What remains of it is extinguished by the voluntary humiliation of the national flag. The Heavy Brigade is a charge of cavalry, and nothing more. Mr. Tennyson's words flash and ring in marvellous harmony with sword and harness, but

> The swords are rust,
> The knights are dust,

and the memories of Balaclava little better. The absurd combat of the red-haired pedlar with the best man in Bideford, told in the wild novel of *Fortune's Fool*, is more to the present taste of the public. Mr. Geikie writes a suggestive paper on the "Geological Influences" which affected British History in the distribution and character of its early populations. The Home Rulers may find a new argument for the repeal of the Union, in the probability that Ireland was separated into the Emerald Isle before Britannia had parted company with Gaul. "A Day at Margate" gives Miss Lonsdale the opportunity of an earnest plea for the National Hospital for the cure of scrofula, one of the most terrible scourges of the poor.

The *Nineteenth Century* opens with a quadrilateral on the Channel Tunnel, of which only one side takes the defence, and that a poor one. Colonel Beaumont thinks the value of the "silver "streak" pretty well gone already, from our doubtful supremacy at sea and the enormous harbour works on the French coast. The further danger of a tunnel is "purely imaginary," *if only* its mouth be under the guns of Dover Castle, and further commanded by fire from the sea, and the tunnel itself can be flooded at a moment's notice—to which must be added a condition not often realised in the opening of our campaigns, that men, guns, and machinery are all in their places when required, and ready to do all that is expected of them. Lord Dunsany fully allows the present danger of an invasion by sea, and seeing that such an attempt would always be subsidiary to an attack by the tunnel, he justly holds its *raison de plus* against furnishing an additional route to the invader. What if it should be the enemy's fire that commands the Dover mouth from the sea instead of our own? Even Mr. Goldwin Smith is not so innocent as to rely on immunity from treachery, and, from a civilian's point of view, he magisterially decides against the project. Mr. Fowler offers the alternative of much larger steam ferries, which is too sensible to hope for from Radicals and projectors. We may say the same of Mr. Bence-Jones's desire to treat "Landowning "as a Business." He has found that Liberals and free-traders will not permit it in Ireland, and they are almost as mischievously active against Conservative interests in England. Mr. Francis writes a lively paper on the Geysers of Yellowstone Park in America, Mr. Kebbel a rather tame one on the "Spirit of Party in Eng-"land," and Canon Jackson a very interesting one on "Amye Robsart," who, though the lawful wife of Dudley, died before he was Earl of Leicester or Lord of Kenilworth, and probably came to her death by accident, certainly not from the machinations of Walter Scott's villains, Varney and Foster—both respectable gentlemen. The Rev. E. L. Hicks on "Greek "Names," Sir A. J. Arbuthnot on the "Opium "Controversy," Lord Colin Campbell on "South "Africa," Three Great Doctors on "Vivisection," and Cardinal Manning's "Protest against the "Gladstonian Apology for Atheism in Parlia-"ment," make up the issue. We are sorry that the English Bishops have left it to a foreign Prelate to defend the national religion in right of which they sit in the Legislature. We had well-nigh omitted Canon Farrar's attempt to answer the Dean of Chichester and Sir Edmund Beckett on the Revised Version.

The chief paper in the *Contemporary* is the Duke of Argyll's on "Agricultural Depression." The several interests of owner and occupier are lucidly set forth, to the exposure of Mr. Prout's confusion. This gentleman regards the entire improvement in the land as the fruit of the tenant's enterprise, and claims compensation accordingly on leaving, allowing the owner only his expenditure in money, with interest. The Duke replies, that the land itself is a far greater constituent in the increased produce than the "improvements" effected by the tenant. To develope its capabilities by good farming was the owner's reason for letting it, and the tenant can have no other interest from using another man's capital than was agreed upon when he borrowed it. What would the farmer say to the labourer, who digs the drains and puts in the tiles, if he claimed the increased produce as the fruit of his enterprise, allowing his employer to reimburse himself with interest the money he paid for them? These Socialist principles are at the root of all Gladstonian legislation, and the Duke must look sharp after his party if he is to justify his confidence in the revival of agriculture or any other industry. Mr. Blackley also has a paper on "Land and "Labour," which farmers would do well to ponder. There is plenty to reduce and reform in themselves before they clamour against rents. Next in interest, perhaps, is Mr. Wallace's paper on "Mon-"keys," for Lord Brabourne's defence of the Channel Tunnel is nothing but a brief for his Railway Company, and not by any means a strong one. Professor Leech's plea for "Compen-"sation to Irish Landlords," will doubtless be fully made out by the Lords' Committee, and for that reason be rejected by our Liberal dictator. Mr. Proctor's vistas of the "Past in the Moon" are of more value and interest than Mr. Thorold Rogers's researches in the "Procedure of the "House of Commons," and Professor Goldwin Smith as a critic hardly needed Mr. Spencer's demolition.

Correspondence.

A NATIONAL TRIBUTE FROM CHURCHMEN TO MR. GREEN.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—The Church, suffering in the person of the Rev. S. F. Green, is greatly indebted to you for your advocacy at all times, and lately in so far as you permitted my letter to appear in your columns of March 4, asking for a tangible testimonial to this ill-treated clergyman.

The supineness of a part of the Church press in this matter I cannot account for. No doubt there is a reason, but, as it has not been divulged, I cannot entertain it as a valid one. *John Bull* and the *Church Review*, as far as I know, were the first to appear on behalf of an offertory for Mr. Green on March 19. I hope *liberal* (in the true sense of the word) Churchmen will recognise this fact.

I wrote to the *Church Times* advocating this offertory, and the reply in the oracle column instead of the insertion of my letter, was "utterly impracti-cable."

This reply was made more unintelligible by the admission of a longer letter, urging the same matter, a week after my letter to you and the *Church Review* had appeared. I wrote to the *English Church Union Gazette*. Instead of my letter, there appeared a notice that "the Defence Fund was left in debt to the amount of £1,350." On the same day, February 28, that I wrote to you I wrote to the *Morning Post*, asking for its valuable aid in the matter of this testimonial, with the same negative result. But on March 15, in a paragraph on the anniversary of Mr. Green's imprisonment, it says, "A proposition has been made by some leading members of the High Church party that next Sunday special offerings be asked on behalf of Mr. Green and his family," and it publishes a letter from Sir T. Percival Heywood to the same purpose, *Cui bono!* May we not ask now, Where is now the time to make arrangements for so large an effort?

If as much energy and publicity had been bestowed on this matter as has been given to organising meetings and making speeches on Mr. Green's behalf, there can be little doubt that Mr. Green and his family would have been reinstated in their worldly goods, the English Church Union Defence Fund debt would have been paid off, and the coffers of the C. E. W. M. S. greatly enriched; for it is not to be supposed that any fund collected in this manner could have been for the sole enrichment of the prisoner without helping those societies which had stood by him in his adversity.

There seems no reason to suppose that, but for your and the *Church Review's* timely interference, the question of this subsidy would ever have arisen. Whatever the cause of the delay and inertness, the result will be that the testimonial must now be given in pence instead of pounds.

The reasons may be admirable for this apparent want of sympathy; but, hidden as they are, it appears to me the most grievous part of Mr. Green's captivity. From the same source that we learn the benefit of religious exercises for the behoof of a righteous cause, we also gather that it is more profitable to provide for his necessity than to desire that another may be "warmed and filled."

March 15. JAMES ANDREW BRUCE.

P.S.—On glancing hurriedly this morning at Sir Percival Heywood's letter in the *Morning Post*, the words "succour . . . . homeless and suffering wife and children" must have led me to suppose that one of his objects in writing was to ask for some such testimonial as I have advocated. I hasten to say that, on reading his letter carefully, this does not seem to have been his object.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND EVENING CLASSES.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Kindly allow me a brief space in your columns for the purpose of calling the attention of those of your readers who may be interested in the subject, to a very objectionable practice pursued by some over-zealous persons who are in the habit of inducing young women servants to attend Bible-classes and other meetings of the kind in the evening, thus frustrating the efforts of those anxious mistresses who arrange for their servants to attend morning and afternoon services on Sunday, knowing the evils resulting from the custom of allowing young servants to be out late in the day unprotected. The same objection applies to week-day evening classes and meetings. It is very much to be feared that the temptation to attend these late services leads to abuse, and the custom is too often productive of evil rather than good; the minds of the servants are unsettled, and a kind of a religious dissipation is the result, most pernicious in its effects because unreal, being brought about by what I am sorry to describe as a species of religious cant, for to make proselytes at all risks seems to be the great object of the promoters of these services.

Ladies who take a real interest in the welfare of their own servants, and provide them with suitable literature for weekday and Sunday reading, have, I think, good cause of complaint against the interference of the meddlesome persons described, in enticing young women, who are domestics in irreproachable families, from the guardianship of their lawful protectors. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A TRUE FRIEND TO YOUNG SERVANTS.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Having been for some years in the habit of attentively considering the question of Disestablishment and its results, I trust you will permit me to place before your readers some thoughts on the subject to which I venture to crave their earnest attention.

It may be taken as an axiom in this matter that Disestablishment will never even be seriously considered in Parliament apart from Disendowment, and that no political force exists, or is likely to come into existence, in this country which would venture to enact the one without the other.

It is necessary to mention this at the outset, because many persons who have not looked into the matter practically are of a different opinion. An acquaintance with the forces at work to bring about the separation of Church and State in this country would quickly bring this delusion to an end.

Disestablishment, if it ever takes place in England, will be accompanied by a very drastic and effective plan of disendowment, and it will not confer spiritual freedom upon the Church. It must ever be borne in mind that the object of our opponents is not merely to destroy the Establishment. Their designs are much deeper and more far-reaching than this. Under whatever specious form they may for the present disguise them, their real aim is to cripple the future spiritual work of the Church, established or disestablished, to the utmost of their power.

I am fully convinced that if the true effect of disestablishment was once thoroughly understood by Englishmen, all sections of Churchmen, and many outside the Church, would unite to avert it.

The clergy at their ordination receive a commission to exercise certain spiritual functions in the "Church of God." This mission they receive direct from the Church. The State does not give it. The State cannot take it away. The authority to execute that commission within certain territorial limits, and to act therein as the recognised spiritual teachers of all classes of the people, arises from the Church of England being an Established Church. On this the parochial system is founded. Destroy the Establishment, and the pastor of the people authorised to visit all the parishioners, as such, sinks into the minister of the congregation that chooses to acknowledge him. Some, perhaps, may fondly hope that the position of the clergy would remain as before. A very short experience of Disestablishment would undeceive them. The influence of a parson depends not on the claim he makes for himself, but on that which the people at large recognise him to hold.

Another immediate result of Disestablishment would be the dissolution of every corporation sole throughout the country. The independence of the incumbent, which is so powerful a factor in his being enabled to carry out his spiritual work in his own way, depends upon his possession of a freehold. This would be shattered at a single blow. Its loss would hamper the working of the Church in innumerable ways, which cannot be described here.

Nor must it be forgotten that as following directly upon Disestablishment, would be the formation of a Lay Church Council in every parish to control the services of the church, and the free action of the parson generally. So far as regards the parochial clergy. Now as concerning the Church at large.

It by no means follows that a Disestablishment Act would let the Church go free to govern herself as she pleases.

Disestablishment will not take place in the manner that Churchmen desire, but in a way that a triumphant majority, composed of Irish Roman Catholics, Scotch Presbyterians, Welsh Nonconformists, and English Radicals, choose to determine, and Mr. Gladstone has already warned us "that the rights of the clergy *and people*, and of the State on their behalf, reaches far beyond temporalities."

Again, it must be remembered that after Disestablishment the real governing body of the Church would not be Convocation, as so many Churchmen assume as a matter of course, but a National Synod, consisting of Bishops, clergy, and laity, in which the latter would insist on possessing a voice, and a very powerful one, too, in the determination of all questions of doctrine and discipline. It is so in Ireland, and, however much some of the clergy might protest, it would be so in England also. After the Irish Disestablishment Act passed, the *Convocatio Cleri* met once, and once only. It was immediately superseded by a National Synod (?) in which the laity (with a vote on all questions of doctrine and discipline) numbered two to one of the clergy.

In a National Synod, from the power inherent in their office, the Bishops would form the Upper House, with at least a veto on all the proceedings of the Lower House. Such a position would be ten times more powerful than that which they now occupy in the House of Lords.

To this body of Bishops and representative clergy and laity that inestimable treasure, the Common Prayer of the Church of England, would be committed to alter, revise, and amend as to them seemed good. The Canons would be subjected to the like treatment. How would either come out of the crucible? What guarantee have we that the Catholic Faith "pure and undefiled" would still be ours, that the three Creeds would remain intact, or that Canons would not be enacted compared with which the present restraints on the clergy are "perfect freedom?"

Much more remains behind; but I think sufficient has been said to show that Disestablishment involves far more serious questions than the exclusion of the Bishops from the House of Lords, or the restoration of certain powers to Convocation.

ALFRED T. LEE.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Our correspondent, the Rev. J. E. Rudd, of Covenham St. Mary, writes:—

> Avril entrant comme un agneau,
> S'en retourne comme un Taureau.

The ensuing month of April will open with fine weather. Some parts of the month are likely to be very pleasant and beautifully fine. The exceptional days are the 3rd, 6th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 24th, and 26th. The temperature will vary, being sometimes mild, sometimes cold. Taking it altogether, the month promises some very fine and pleasant weather.

Her Majesty the Queen has graciously accepted a copy of the *Biography of Prince Leopold, with Selections from his Addresses and Speeches*, which forms the third volume of *Talks with the People*, published at *Home Words* Office. The Princess Louise has also expressed her thanks to the Editor for a copy of "the interesting volume."

Under the title of "London Children in Green Lanes and Fields," a clergyman will recount in the *Quiver* for next month his experiences in the direction of giving poor children a happy summer holiday in the country, by "planting them out"—*i.e.* placing them under the care of villagers a few miles out of town. It is hoped that other helpers in the same good work will be found.

The *Magazine of Art* for April will contain richly illustrated articles on "Bells," by the Rev. H. R. Haweis; on "The Art of Savages," by Andrew Lang; on "The Decoration of the Home," by W. Cosmo Monkhouse; and on "Pictures of the Season." Amongst the numerous illustrations will be full-page wood-engravings of the drawing by J.-F. Millet, for the famous picture of "The Angelus," and of Jules Girardet's "Episode of the Siege of Saragossa," lately on view at the United Arts Gallery.

The mail from India brings the news of the death of a very meritorious Indian servant, and one of the most remarkable of living travellers. Nain Singh, or the Pundit No. 9, as he was officially known, was a hillman of the Khsettriya, or warrior caste, and is supposed to have been born fifty-five years ago. With him the spirit of adventure had ever been strong, and nearly thirty years ago he offered his services as native assistant to that intrepid but unfortunate explorer Herr Schlagentweit. Having served his period of probation, the murder of his master in Kashgar left him without the opportunity of continuing the pursuit to which he had devoted himself with zeal, and he returned to his native village to pursue the monotonous and less eventful vocation of schoolmaster. From this retirement he was called in the year 1863 to become one of the staff of trained native explorers under the orders of Colonel Montgomerie of the Trignometrical Survey, and it was in this capacity that he earned his reputation. The experience which Nain Singh had acquired with Herr Schlagentweit was held to peculiarly fit him for employment in the most interesting department of Indian geographical research—the exploration of the Trans-Himalayan regions. The success which attended his journeys beyond the great northern mountain barrier of India exceeded the expectations of even the talented officer who had specially trained him for the work. In 1866 he determined the true position of Lhasa; in 1867 he visited the celebrated gold mines of Thok Jalung, and seven years later he began his most celebrated tour of all, that through Thibet from west to east. During this he visited the capital of the Dalai Lama, took numerous observations, and threw much fresh light on the question of the Sanpu River, and whether its lower course is the Brahmapootra or not. This exploit closed Nain Singh's public career. He was awarded the Royal medal by the Royal Geographical Society, and the Indian Government granted him a small estate, where he died towards the end of last January. There have been few native Indian officials who have done more useful or more durable service than the explorer Nain Singh.

During last year the Council of the Meteorological Society, having regard to the rapid progress of late years in statistical meteorology, and the uncertainty that still prevails regarding important questions relating to the physics of the atmosphere, considered it desirable that the Society should supplement the ordinary observations by a series of well-conducted experiments, destined to throw light on such questions as the vertical decrement of temperature, the rate of ascension of vapour, the height of cloud strata, the variation in the velocity of the wind at different elevations, &c. Steps have been taken recently to make observations on the first of the

questions by the placing of thermometers at the summit and base of Boston Church Tower, which is 270 feet high. This tower is admirably situated for making such experiments, as it is isolated and free from any obstructions, and the ground is quite flat for miles round. By permission of the vicar, Canon Blenkin, the instruments have been placed as follows:—At the summit one of Dr. Siemens' electrical thermometers (kindly placed at the society's disposal by Messrs. Siemens, Brothers, and Co.), and an ordinary thermometer are mounted in a small screen fixed to one of the pinnacles of the tower; on the roof of the belfry, which is 170ft. above the ground, a Stevenson screen has been mounted containing maximum, minimum, dry and wet bulb thermometers. In the churchyard another Stevenson screen has been fixed containing a similar set of thermometers for comparison with those above. All the thermometers will be read every morning at nine o'clock. The electrical thermometer consists of a coil of wire wound round a cylindrical piece of wood enclosed in a small brass tube; a third wire is joined to one of the wires and the three, insulated by gutta percha, form a light cable which is brought down to the base of the tower and connected to a galvanometer, the terminals of which are in connection with the two poles of a six-cell Leclanché galvanic battery. The instrument is read by depressing a key, which causes the needle of the galvanometer to deflect; a pointer or vernier (moving a contact roller upon a wire in a circular groove) is then pushed to the right or to the left upon a divided scale, until the needle remains stationary on the zero point, when the electrical resistance of the wire is measured upon the scale. The number indicated by the vernier is then read off, and by referring to a table of equivalents the actual temperature in degrees of Fahrenheit is readily ascertained. Simultaneous readings of the electrical thermometer at the summit of the tower, and of the dry bulb thermometer in the churchyard will be made frequently during the day by the verger of the church.

The return of works licensed to be printed during the past two years by the Japanese Department of the Interior is of much interest as showing the tendency of the minds of educated people of the country. The figures show that considerable mental activity exists in the country. Last year 545 works on political subjects were issued, against 281 the previous year. Law was represented by 255 works against 207 in 1880; while in political economy the numbers were 25 and 15 respectively. Geographical works declined from 170 in 1880 to 164 in 1881; while in medicine the increase was from 229 to 267. In scientific subjects we find 25 works on chemistry and 22 on natural history in 1880, reduced to 17 and 20 respectively in 1881. Natural philosophy also shows a decline from 19 to 13; so do mathematics from 116 to 107. Similarly works on astronomy have declined from nine in 1880 to seven in 1881. In other classes of books, however, we find a great increase. Ethical and moral works have increased from 32 to 93; historical works from 196 to 276; books on poetry and poetical works from 491 to 556; books on drawing and writing from 127 to 339. Engineering works have increased from 8 to 28; and books on commerce from 70 to 113. School-books again this year are nearly half as numerous as all other books put together, numbering 704 against 707 last year. Lighter literature is by no means neglected, for 193 volumes of tales, novels, &c, were published during 1881. During the year 149 new newspapers started, but the large proportion of 114 never saw the commencement of the present year. In 1880 the publication of 226 new journals commenced, 47 of which soon succumbed. The operation of the Press laws cannot be very stringent, when we find that during two years, of 415 newspapers, 161 of which ceased, only one was prohibited by the Government. In addition to those above-mentioned, we find in the list works on etiquette, accounts, naval and military works, dictionaries, encyclopædias, &c. The total number of works published during the year was 4,910 against 3,792 last year. Very many of these books are translations or adaptations of European or American works. Among such books recently "conveyed" we find Smiles's *Character*, Roscoe's *Chemistry*, Leone Levi's *International Commercial Law*, Bouvier's *Law Dictionary*, Palgrave's *Chairman's Handbook*, Lord Chesterfield's *Letters*, *Every Man his own Lawyer*, Taylor's *Medical Jurisprudence*, Thompson's *Social Science and National Economy*, Barker's *London Statistics*, *The Science of Familiar Things*, Mill's *Three Essays on Religion*, Draper's *Conflict of Religion and Science*, Portions of Buckle's *History of Civilization*, Thompson's *Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought*, &c. As to the price of these works, we may instance Smiles's *Character*, the translation of which by Nakamura, a well-known English scholar, in two volumes, costs only 50 *sen*, or about a shilling at the present rate of the paper currency. The figures and facts here recorded show at least that the path of Western progress which the Government is pursuing is one of which the people approve—*Nature*.

At an influential meeting, held at Canterbury on Tuesday, the Dean presiding, Mr. T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., expressed his intention of presenting to the city in the course of a few days the gallery of art which he founded some ten or twelve years ago, and in which he has ever since given gratuitous instruction to students. The only condition made by the donor is that a merely nominal fee shall be charged to the artisan classes for tuition, the original object with which the gallery was built having been the teaching of the art of drawing to poor boys. The meeting determined to convert the gallery into a school of art, and to affiliate it to the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. Mr. Cooper announces that he has provided in his will that the last work on which he may be engaged at the time of his decease, together with his palette and brushes, shall be brought to the gallery and kept there.

A strange discovery has been made in the Burg at Vienna. There is a certain lofty gallery leading from the chambers of the Crown Prince to the chapel, and the walls of this passage are lined with historical pictures of an immense value. Still, this gallery is neither very very well lighted or much used, and the pictures, precious as they are, have only been placed there because of their great size. Workmen have lately been employed in repairing the telegraphic communication between the different parts of the vast building, and in the course of their labour a skylight looking on to this corridor has been opened, whereby prying sunrays have been able to stream upon the dark canvases. To the horror of the captain of the palace, Herr Kürschner, who is the responsible personage, the eyes of all the figures of these pictures have been found to be cut out so that staring holes are left. The perpetrator of this piece of vandalism is as unknown as the motive which induced the act. Perhaps it was done out of mere reckless mischief, but it might also, perhaps, be the work of some "Peeping Tom," who wished to spy what was transpiring within Imperial walls. The mischief was evidently done some time ago.—*Globe*.

During the year ending March 31, 1881, the gross amount received by the Post Office in respect of telegraphic messages, private wire rentals, special wire rentals, &c., was £1,820,766. Out of this £234,102 was paid to the submarine telegraph companies. Including some special receipts and £19,478, the cost of telegraph services performed for other public departments without remuneration, the income was £1,633,886. Deducting expenditure, a balance of £325,432 was left to meet interest on stock created on account of the telegraph service and the redemption of debt.

Mr. E. J. Physick, sculptor, has been commissioned to execute the various sculptured marble tablets to be erected in the memorial porch now being added from the design of Mr. Mileham, architect, to the church of St. Andrew, Biarritz. These memorials will contain the names of every officer in the British Army and German Legion who fell in the campaign between October 7, 1813, and April 14, 1814, together with the place and date of death of each. They will also record the British loss of non-commissioned officers and men, under the headings of their various regiments, with the date of each engagement. This very interesting historical memorial, when complete, will perpetuate, in the vicinity where they fought, the memory of our brave countrymen and others who fell in the British army under Wellington in the south-west of France.

We are informed that the proceeds of the "Symphony Concerts," founded by Messrs. Schulz-Curtius, will be devoted to the fund for the proposed Royal College of Music. The concerts—six in number—will be conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, and will commence on May 1, a numerous orchestra having been engaged for the purpose.

The following note on the "elephant of the Middle Ages" may be of interest just now whilst everybody seems concerned about the fate of "Jumbo":—"Matthew Paris mentions that the Soldan of Babylon, Malek el Kamel, sent an elephant as a rare present to the Emperor Frederic II., in the year A.D. 1229 (Sir Frederick Madden's edition of the *Historia Minor*, vol. ii., p. 314). But it was not until the year 1255 that the first elephant was seen in England. This was presented by the King of France to our King Henry III. The chronicler, John of Oxenedes, chronicles the arrival of this animal at London, and declares that it was believed that none had ever been brought to England before. Of the elephant, Matthew Paris made a very good drawing, the original of which is still extant among the Cottonian manuscripts in the British Museum (Nero, D. I.); and an equally good, but smaller, drawing is given by John de Wallingeford, in another Cottonian manuscript (Julius, D. VII.). The beast arrived at Sandwich, and was conveyed to the Tower of London, where the sheriffs had been directed by Royal precept to build a house for it, 40ft. in length and 20ft. in breadth, taking care to let the building have sufficient strength to be fit for any other purpose. The animal itself was 10ft. in height from the top of the back to the ground, and was ten years old. It lived on to the 41st year of Henry III., A.D. 1257, in which year it appears from the *Chancellor's Roll* that for the maintenance of the elephant and its keeper, from Michaelmas to St. Valentine's Day, immediately before the animal died, at the age of 12 years only, the charge amounted to £16 13s. 1d. The name of the keeper is recorded to have been John Gooch. Many chroniclers mention this elephant (*e.g.*, Matthew Paris, iii., 334; annals of Burton, i., 329). The *Majora* of Matthew Paris states (vol. v., p. 489) that no elephant had ever before been seen on this side of the Alps, but that statement will hardly agree with the record of the elephant presented to the German Emperor in A.D. 1229, as already mentioned. Crowds of people went to see the King's elephant, according to this author, and we may well believe it. The drawings seem to indicate an Indian rather than an African elephant, but it is difficult to determine the question."

One of the most charming pictures in this year's Academy will be (says the *Western Morning News*) Mr. F. W. Lawson's "A Day in the Country." Mr. Lawson is remarkably successful in painting children, and especially the children of the poor. In this picture he shows the joy of a crippled child of the city who stands with his sister drinking in the beauty of a glorious landscape. The boy's face is a rare study. It is a dream of ecstasy, and he clutches the daisies he has gathered as if he were afraid he should wake up and find them vanished. The undulating country, the corn, the river, and the sunlight make a glowing background for a most pathetic little story. There is nothing maudlin or overstrained in the idea or the execution, and the picture is likely to stand out as a remarkable combination of realism and imaginative sympathy.

The library of a gentleman, whose name was not given, sold last week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, contained some rare first editions of English authors, all finely bound by Bedford, Riviere, and others of our best bibliopegists, which brought very high prices. *England's Parnassus*, by R. Allot, 1600, sold for £15 5s.; Barham's *Ingoldsby Legends*, 1st ed., illustrated by Cruikshank and Leech—£17 5s.; Burns's Poems, 1st ed., Kilmarnock, 1786—£73; ditto, 2nd ed., 1793—£20 10s.; Byron's Poems, 1st ed., Newark, 1807—£16 10s.; De Foe's *Robinson Crusoe*, 1st ed., 3 vols., plates, 1719-20—£39 10s.; Cervantes Saavedra, *Travels of Persiles and Sigismunda*, 1619—£9; Fenn (Sir J.) *Letters of the Paston Family*, 1st ed., 1787—£9 5s.; Appiani, de Bellis Civilibus, &c., Ven., 1477, woodcut borders—£14; Aristophanis Comediæ, 1st ed., Ven., Ald., 1408—£14 5s.; Boccaccio's First English Translation, 1620-25, woodcuts—£17; Drayton's *Polyolbion*, frontispiece portrait of Pr. Henry and maps, 1613-22—£22 10s.; Dryden's Fables, 1797, illustrated by Bartolozzi from designs of Lady Diana Beauclerc, worked on satin, bound by Staggemeier and Welcher—£21; Euclidis Elementa, 1st ed., Ven., E., Ratdolt, 1482—£10. The large collection of first editions of the works of Charles Dickens brought high prices. *The Pickwick Papers*—£22; *Village Coquettes*, a comic opera, 1836—£8 10s.; *Sunday Under Three Heads*, 1836—£12 5s.; *Sketches by Boz*, with autograph, 1836—£15 10s.; *Little Dombey*, 1858—this copy of a book which appears to have escaped the bibliographers was presented by the author to his son Charles—£20 10s.; Tom D'Urfey, *Pills to Purge Melancholy*, 6 vols., 1719—£20; Keats' Poems, 1st ed., uncut, 1817, with autograph inscription to his friend, T. Severn ("the author consigns this copy to the Severn with all his heart")—£18 10s.; Keats's *Endymion*, 1st ed., 1818—£6 10s.; Keats's *Lamia, Isabella, Eve of St. Agnes*, and other poems, 1st ed., 1820—£6 10s.; J. S. Knowles's *Virginius*, 1820, with MS. stage directions, and other first editions of his plays, 19 vols.—£10 10s.; C. Lever's novels, 25 vols.—£31 10s.; Milton's Poems, 1st collective ed., 1645—£18 15s.; Molière's *Le Sicilien, ou l'Amour Peintre*, comedie, 1st ed., Paris, 1668—£44 10s.; Gray's *Elegy*, 1st ed., 1751—£19; this copy sold in 1880 for £21 10s. Taylor's (J., the water poet) Workes, 1630—£17; Ritson's works—songs and ballads, 32 vols.—£45; Rogers's *Italy* and poems, 2 vols., 1830-34, finely bound by Bedford—£59; Shelley, *Address to the Irish People*, Dublin, 1812—£8 15s.; *Queen Mab*, 1st ed., 1813—£12 15s.; *Alastor* and other poems, 1st ed., 1816—£7 10s.; *Laon and Cythna*—£7 2s. 6d.; *Adonais*, with author's autograph inscription, Pisa, 1821—£43; Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, 1st ed., 1760-67—£7 10s.; Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* 1st ed., 1726—£8 2s.; Tennyson (Alfred) *The Lover's Tale*, with cutting from the *Times*, 1833—£33. This copy, the only one known, was sold in 1878 at Pickering's sale for £41. *Maud* and other poems, 1st ed., with MS. additions, 1855—£8 10s.; another copy, with author's corrections, 1856—£9; *The Victim*, 1st ed., privately printed, 4to, 1867—£7 5s.; *Gareth and Lynette* proof-sheets, 1872, with rough draft of the poem and corrections, 1872—£15; Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, books I to III., 1st ed., and 2nd ed. book I to III., with 1st ed. of book IV. to VI., 1st ed. of *Colin Clouts*, 1595. This was John Evelyn's copy, and bears his monogram in gold on sides and back—£91, sold in Dr. Laing's sale for £120. Spenser's *Complaints*, 1st ed., W. Ponsonbie, 1591—£9; White's *Natural History of Selborne*, 1st ed.—£7; Turner's *England and Wales*, proofs, complete—£137. The three days' sale of 697 lots realised £3,366 12s. 6d.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. G. H. Fraser, Curate of Rathdowney, to Rectory of Tullo. Patrons, the Board of Patronage.

Rev. J. W. Hanson, to Rectory of Throwleigh.

Rev. G. S. Hodges, to Vicarage of St. James, Stubbings, Berks. Patron, Mr. Henry Duncan Skrine, Claverton Manor, near Bath.

Rev. M. Neville Kearney, to Curacy of the Parish Church, West Hartlepool.

Rev. H. G. Kempe, to Vicarage of St. Saviour, Croydon. Patron, the Vicar of St. James's, Croydon.

Rev. H. Monk, Vicar of St. Peter's, Newton-in-Makerfield, to be Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Lancashire, Lieutenant-Colonel George M'Corquodale.

Rev. S. E. Pennefather, Vicar of Kenilworth, to Vicarage of Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Rev. W. Peterson, Vicar of Sissinhurst, Kent, to Rectory of Biddenden, near Staplehurst. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. E. Puckle, Rector of Alby, Norfolk, to be Rural Dean of Ingworth.

Rev. R. G. Randolph, to Rectory of Leckhampstead, Bucks. Patron, Mr. S. Tompkins.

Rev. J. Rowsell, Perpetual Curate in Beverley Minster, to Rectory of Beccles, Suffolk. Patron, the Rev. E. Hollond.

Rev. B. J. St. Pattrick, to Rectory of Chilleaford, Suffolk.

Rev. J. E. Sheppard, Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to be one of the Priests in Ordinary to her Majesty.

Rev. W. Thompson, to Incumbency of Christ Church, Barlow Moor-road, Didsbury, Patron, Mr. William Roberts.

OBITUARY.

Feb. 28, the Rev. Alfred Robinson, M.A., Minor Canon of Hereford Cathedral and Chaplain to the Hereford Union.

March 2, the Rev. Matthew Campbell, M.A., T.C.D., Curate of All Saints, Surrey-square, Walworth, eldest son of the late Frederick Campbell, Esq., J.P., county Dublin, aged 51.

March 4, at Freemantle, Southampton, from the effects of an accident, the Rev. James Andrew Hunt-Grubbe, aged 85.

March 9, at 24, Upper Grosvenor-road, Tunbridge-Wells, the Rev. Cooke Otway, in his 79th year.

March 9, at the Rectory, Holton-le-Beckering, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Edward Franks Hodgson, aged 63 years.

March 10, at 52, Queen's-gate-gardens, S.W., the Rev. Gilbert Sandbach, aged 65.

March 12, at Lynchmere, Sussex, the Rev. William Henry Parson, in his 78th year.

March 13, at Plâs Lodwic, Bangor, aged 74, the Rev. John Williams-Ellis, of Glasfryn, formerly Rector of Llanaelhaiarn, J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

The Senior Mathematical Scholarship has been awarded to H. T. Gerrans, B.A., Christ Church, and the Junior Mathematical Scholarship to P. J. Heawood, Exeter College. Lady Herschel's prize is awarded to Mr. Gerrans. The examiners also commend A. R. Sharpe, New College, for the excellence of his work in the examination for the Senior Scholarship.

In a Convocation held on Tuesday the thanks of the University were voted to Dr. Schliemann for a collection of valuable antiquities presented by him to the University through Professor Sayce. The collection consists of pottery and other objects excavated by Dr. Schliemann at Hissarlik, Mycenæ, Ithaca, and Orchomenos. The remains from Hissarlik Professor Sayce describes as representing the seven strata or cities of the mound. Their value is increased by the fact that no objects discovered at Hissarlik exist elsewhere except at Athens, Constantinople, and Berlin.

Mr. D. Macleane, B.A., of Pembroke, has been elected to a fellowship at that college. Mr. Macleane was placed in the first class by Classical Moderators in Trinity Term, 1877, and obtained a second class *in Literis Humanioribus* in Trinity Term, 1879.

ST. ANDREW'S.

The Rector's prize of £25 for an essay on the Elizabethan drama, as compared with the Classical drama, has been adjudged in favour of Mr. William Bayne, student of divinity. Four essays were given in for competition. Sir Theodore Martin mentions that the successful essay "combined in itself that quality of accurate knowledge with critical insight and felicity of expression in a higher degree than any of the others."

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The foundation-stone of the Raikes Memorial Church at Gloucester will be laid on the Wednesday in Easter week.

On Saturday afternoon the Bishop of the diocese personally inducted the Rev. M. Mitchell Connor to the vicarage of West Bromwich, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. F. Willett.

The Rev. Thomas D. C. Morse, Incumbent of Christ Church, Forest-hill, and member of the London School Board, has been appointed vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street, in succession to the late Rev. Michael Gibbs,

The late Mr. John Jones, of 95, Piccadilly, has bequeathed the sum of £3,000 to the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church.

An acrimonious correspondence has taken place between the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and the Dean of Bristol, in consequence of Dr. Ellicott's having omitted to consult the chapter respecting the recent Church Extension movement which has been started in that city under his auspices. Dean Elliott enters into an elaborate repudiation of all "personal feeling," and concludes by regretting that instead of the official ignorance of the chapter being the result "of an unfortunate oversight," it is due to "purposed exclusion." The Dean concludes a lengthy "complaint and protest" against the "injustice and discredit" by inviting the Bishop to preach in the Cathedral on Whit-Sunday, when there are to be collections in aid of the movement. It would be interesting to learn whether the existing Bristol churches are regularly well filled. If things are so bad as is stated, the Bishop is much to blame for having closed St. Raphael's, owing to the "advanced" character of its services.—*Truth*.

The Bishop of Lincoln has conferred upon the Rev. Arthur Robert Pennington, M.A., Rector of Utterby, Lincolnshire, and Diocesan Inspector of Schools, author of *Epochs of the Papacy*, reviewed in the *John Bull* of last week, the prebendal stall of Aylesbury in Lincoln Cathedral, void by the death of the Rev. Canon Brooks, in recognition of his valuable services to the cause of religious education in the diocese, and as a mark of appreciation of his learned literary works.

The Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, who is in London, is rapidly recovering from a severe operation he has recently undergone.

To remove all doubts on the subject, Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., has introduced a Bill declaring that the minister or trustees of any church, chapel, or place appropriated to public religious worship, which is now exempt from poor rates, shall not be liable in respect of it for the expenses of paving streets under the Metropolis Local Management Acts.

The *Guardian* says that the Canonry at Chichester, vacant by the resignation of Professor Swainson, after having been declined by Chancellor Parish, has been accepted by the Rev. T. F. Crosse, D.C.L., incumbent of Holy Trinity, Hastings, prebendary and Rural Dean. Dr. Crosse was at the head of the poll when the election for clerical members of the Standing Committee of the Diocesan Conference took place in 1880, and he is one of the delegates of the Central Council of Diocesan Conferences. He graduated at Exeter College in 1845, but was not ordained till ten years afterwards. He was appointed to Holy Trinity in 1859, having previously been curate of Netherfield, chaplain of Battle Union, and chaplain of East Sussex Union.

The Leicester correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"During the service at Thurnby parish church last Sunday, the organist, owing to the recent attempt on the life of the Queen, played the National Anthem. When in the middle of it the vicar, the Rev. Mr. Redhead, shouted from the reading-desk, 'Stop it!' The organist failed to hear him, and the vicar walked up to him, exclaiming, so that all the congregation could hear him, 'Stop it, I tell you!' He then walked to the organ-blower, stopped the supply of wind, and suddenly brought the anthem to an ignominous end. Trembling with rage, the vicar next shouted to the organist, 'I discharge you from ever playing this organ again!' The service was then proceeded with, but the painful occurrence caused great excitement among the congregation. It is stated that the National Anthem was played at the special request of the lady who presented the organ to the church, and who herself defrays the organist's expenses."

A special general meeting of the Free and Open Church Association was held on Tuesday at 33, Southampton-street, Strand, Earl Nelson presiding. The meeting was called to approve the scheme for the incorporation of the Association, which had been prepared by the council in accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual meeting. The report of the council stated that ample powers had been taken to enable the new association to hold in trust money and property of every description, not only for the furtherance of the objects which the Association had hitherto had in view, but also for the building, maintenance, repair, and endowment of free churches; and also power to hold patronage. The license of the Board of Trade to incorporate the Association having been read, the action of the council was approved, and the necessary formalities complied with. The Association will, therefore, henceforth be known as the Incorporated Free and Open Church Association.

A thanksgiving service has been held in Tuam Cathedral for the escape of the Queen from the hand of a would-be murderer. The Bishop of Tuam preached before a large, loyal, and attentive congregation. In eloquent and forcible language he reviewed the prosperity of England under Her Majesty's reign, and the spread of true religion among her extensive dominions. He referred with much feeling and pride to Her Majesty's private virtues, which made her an example to every household of her realm, and concluded with an earnest prayer that a life so valuable might be long prolonged. At the conclusion of the service the National Anthem was played by Herr Grosse, the organist, with much feeling. The congregation was visibly affected. A thanksgiving was again introduced into the evening service. The loyalty of the Protestant people of the West of Ireland was thus unmistakably manifested in a most satisfactory manner.

On Wednesday the result was made known of the poll of the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, upon the question whether a scheme for disposing of the advowson to the Bishop of Rochester for the sum of £7,000 should be accepted, and a Bill be prepared changing the name of the church to its ancient one of St. Mary Overy, and substituting the title of vicar for that of chaplain. Mr. T. F. Rider, warden of the "great account," who presided at the poll, stated that 711 good votes were recorded, of which there were 363 for the scheme and 348 against. The scheme was therefore carried by a majority of 15 votes. Mr. Rider having expressed satisfaction at the orderly way in which the proceedings had been conducted, and that the church-rate griev-

ance was now practically at an end, the usual votes of thanks followed. The immediate effect of the vote is to refer the scheme back to the ratepayers' committee, with instructions to prepare a Bill in Parliament embracing the suggestions of the Bishop. It will be necessary, before the proposals can be carried into effect, to raise a sum of about £2,500, and for this purpose a final rate of 5d. in the pound will have to be made. The income derived from the endowment, although the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have promised a grant of £240 per annum for curates' stipends, will still leave a deficiency of nearly £200 to be raised by voluntary effort.

At a special meeting of the Lewisham branch of the Church of England Working Men's Society, held at their rooms, 15, Porson-street, on Monday, the following vote of sympathy was proposed, seconded, and carried, to be forwarded to the Rev. Sidney Faithorn Green, in Lancaster gaol, on the anniversary of his imprisonment :—

That the Lewisham branch of the Church of England Working Men's Society desires to offer the expression of their respectful gratitude to the Rev. Sidney Faithorn Green for his patient fortitude in enduring his long-continued imprisonment for the Word of God and the testimony of Jesus Christ; and they beg further to assure him of their earnest prayers that this tyranny which has happened to him, his family, and his people may fall out to the furtherance of the Gospel, so that many of the brethren in the Lord, waxing confident by his bonds, may be much more bold to speak the Word without fear.

The Dean of Westminster presided on Tuesday afternoon over a meeting of old Marlburians in one of the rooms adjoining the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey. The Dean remarked that the object of the meeting was to aid the Tottenham Mission Fund, in which object he felt assured all old Marlburians present would take an active interest. The Rev. G. C. Bell explained that the movement originated in the autumn of 1880, when an annual sum was guaranteed by the masters at Marlborough College for the maintenance of a mission curate in one of the poorer districts of London, and Tottenham having been selected as an eminently suitable locality, funds were required for the building of a church and for the further development of the project. Canon Farrar made an earnest appeal to all old Marlburians for contributions to carry on the work with vigour and success, and said that the district chosen, owing to its being densely populated, presented an extensive field of operations for the amelioration of the poorer classes. He then moved the first resolution :—

That this meeting of old Malburians hail with pleasure and sympathy the resolve of their old school to take a part in the home mission work of the Church, and rejoices that the actual conduct of the mission has been entrusted to an old Malburian.

This resolution having been seconded by the Rev. E. C. Coney, was unanimously carried, and the Bishop of Bedford, who expressed his sincere sympathy with and his desire to assist in the cause, moved the next resolution, for the appointment of a committee of old Marlburian boys or masters, residing in or near London, to collect funds for the building of a church and for providing the mission clergyman, the Rev. E. F. N. Smith, with a colleague and with other help towards the efficient working of the district. The list of the committee included the names of the Dean of Westminster, Canons Farrar and Duckworth. The Rev. E. F. N. Smith having earnestly advocated the cause, and further explained the proposed mode of working for the benefit of the district under his care, seconded the resolution, which was also carried. The meeting then concluded with a vote of thanks to the Dean of Westminster, proposed by the Rev. T. H. Carson, for having so kindly placed the room at the disposal of the committee and for his hearty co-operation with the movement.

Coincidentally with the departure of the Queen we are informed that the Archbishop of Canterbury has been advised to seek the sunny South for a few weeks' rest. We understand that the arduous duties which belong to his Grace's high office last year told very seriously upon his powers, and caused some anxiety to his Grace's medical attendant. A sojourn in the Isle of Thanet for a few weeks, with as much perfect rest as could be obtained, assisted to remove some of the effects of the close attention to the duties of his office. A slight amount of bronchial irritation has continued through the winter, and chronic bronchitis has occasionally interfered with his Grace's comfort and ability to bear exposure. Exertion has caused shortness of breath, and increased the rapidity of an otherwise slow circulation; with this there has been a tendency to anæmia, which has shown its effect upon the muscular portion of the large blood vessels. The dense atmosphere of Lambeth, with the stifling gasses which are given off from the neighbouring manufactories, have seriously interfered with his Grace's comfort; whilst the absence of a due share of sunlight from the same cause has, with London fog, assisted to keep him in a delicate state. Under these circumstances his Grace has been advised to seek for ozone and sunlight on the genial shores of the Mediterranean for the next six weeks, with the certain hope of a return to duty with renewed health and strength. We understand that there are no causes for anxiety, beyond those which naturally belong to a constitution which has been repeatedly tried by acute disease.—*British Medical Journal.*

In a sermon at Rawtenstall the Bishop of MANCHESTER said he thought that both clergy and laity would bear him out when he said that he never wished to show during his administration in the diocese any narrow principle. He had never had his favourites—his Low Churchmen, his High or Broad Churchmen, to whom he had shown favouritism. It had always been his effort simply to encourage every man who in any measure of earnestness was doing the work which God had given him. He did not like clergymen who brought scandal upon the Church and themselves by their own inconsistencies. He never stopped to ask any man whether he was High, Low, or Broad Church if he had satisfied himself that he was doing his work earnestly and to the best of his ability. It was time, he thought, that they should look at things with more tolerance and with more liberal eyes. He admitted there were limits, but he had no love for the man who went beyond that which was ordered in the Book of Common Prayer, and that which at the time of his ordination he solemnly affirmed he would obey. He had no sympathy for such a man, and he had no sympathy with a man who created divisions amongst them, and who instead of filling up the breaches seemed to be endeavouring to widen them.

On Friday a meeting of the unbeneficed clergy in the archdeaconry of London was held in the large hall, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate, under the patronage of the Rev. J. W. Horsley, chaplain of Her Majesty's Prison, Clerkenwell, in promotion of the claims of the unbeneficed clergy to vote for Proctors to Convocation. The Chairman stated that recently several curates had claimed their right to vote in the election of Proctor, but their claim was disallowed. There were now 5,000 working clergy in England who were unenfranchised, and no reason could be shown why, although curates were non-existent at the time of the Reformation and the establishment of the connection between Church and State, this large body should not now have the right to vote in the selection of representatives in Convocation. The beneficed clergy were agitating for greater representation, and with an enlarged constituency they would have a better prospect of attaining this end. The Rev. R. H. Hadden, curate of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, moved, and the Rev. F. Nash, curate of St. Andrew's, Undershaft, seconded a motion to the effect that the unbeneficed clergy of the Archdeaconry of London respectfully protested against the long-continued neglect of their claims to vote in Convocation. This having been carried, it was resolved, on the motion of the Rev. C. E. Eastgate, curate of St. John of Jerusalem, and seconded by the Rev. H. E. Smith, curate of St. Matthew, Stepney :—

That this meeting is of opinion that the recent proposals of Convocation with regard to the enfranchisement of the unbeneficed clergy are inadequate, inasmuch as (1) they do not recognise the essential equality of the priesthood; (2) they offer less than has already been recommended by Convocation; and (3) while excluding assistant curates, they would admit incumbents of less than five years' standing from ordination.

At the instance of the Rev. J. A. Nash, curate of St. James's, Clerkenwell, a resolution was passed expressive of the opinion of the meeting that Convocation required immediate reform in the direction of a largely increased representation of the parochial clergy.

On Monday the adjourned meeting of the clergy in the archdeaconry of London was held at Sion College, under the presidency of Dr. Swabey, Vicar-General, for the purpose of taking the poll for a Proctor in the room of the late Treasurer Gibbs. Several curates urged their claims to vote as well as incumbents or beneficed clergy, although their votes had on a former occasion been rejected. Dr. SWABEY expressed a hope that the business would be conducted in a serious and sensible way, and that curates would not seek to vote by a side wind. The Rev. STEWART HEADLAM replied that if that remark was meant for him he had tendered his vote in a formal and proper way, stating his qualification. The Rev. J. W. HORSLEY, chaplain of Her Majesty's Prison, Clerkenwell, the Rev. R. H. HADDEN, curate of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and other curates, then tendered their votes, which the Vicar-General rejected, his ruling being protested against in each case. He then announced the result of the poll, as follows :—

Prebendary Brook, Rector of Hackney	113
Prebendary Jones, Rector of St. George's-in-the-East	52
	61

Three curates had voted for Mr. Brook and two for Mr. Jones, all of which votes were not counted. A Curate : I question your decision, and request that a record be made of the rejected votes. The curates will prefer their claim to vote at every subsequent election. The Rev. M. WALROND I publicly protest that the whole of these proceedings are null and void and illegal, because of the variance of the notice convening this meeting with the Archdeacon's mandate, by which a Proctor may not merely be selected from the clergy of the archdeaconry of London, but from the clergy of the whole of London. The Rev. J. W. HORSLEY: I, too, protest against the legality of this meeting, because of the rejection of my vote on the ground of "want of qualification," while a definition of the qualification required is withheld. The Rev. R. H. HADDEN stated that the mandate of the Archdeacon required the attendance of "all clerks and literate persons, whersoever and whomsoever, in our archdeaconry of London, holding benefices or ecclesiastical promotion." He held ecclesiastical promotion. He protested against the present proceedings, because 250 clergy, "unbeneficed" in the technical sense of the word, had not been summoned. The Rev. Dr. BELCHER, vicar of St. Faith's, Stoke Newington, contended that a curate of his was entitled to vote, inasmuch as he was not paid by himself, but by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Upon similar grounds others claimed to vote, but the proceedings were abruptly ended by Dr. SWABEY suddenly rising and leaving the chair, saying, amid laughter as he did so, "I have done my duty in declaring the state of the poll, and now wish you a very good morning."

In the other archdeaconry, that of Middlesex, Archdeacon Hessey presiding, the voting-papers were examined, and Prebendary Brook was returned by 114 votes, against 102 recorded for the Rev. Prebendary Cadman, rector of Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.

Lately a special service was held in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, for the purpose of formally admitting seven lay-readers of the diocese of Canterbury to their office. The ARCHBISHOP, attended by his chaplains, the Rev. R. T. Davidson and the Rev. G. H. Ellison, and accompanied by the incumbents of the parishes to which the lay-readers were licensed, entered the chapel at 2.30, and the hymn was sung, "Our blest Redeemer," after which his Grace, seated in his chair in the sacrarium, delivered an address, in the course of which he spoke as follows :—"Consider to whom it is that this appeal is made. Once it used to be thought that the clerical profession had a monopoly of spiritual instruction, and that none but an ordained man had a right to point out to his neighbours the way of life. We have outlived this prejudice, along with a great many others. We have learned to go back in this, as in other matters, to primitive times. Our Lord spoke not only to His Apostles, but to others, and urged them to communicate to their fellow-men the blessings which they themselves had received to their own souls. Therefore we see that the work of evangelisation is not confined to ordained ministers of the Gospel. That man will make a very bad deacon or a very bad priest who takes a merely mechanical view of his office. 'Do you trust that you are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon you this office and ministration, to serve God for the promoting of His Glory and the edifying of his people?' This is the first question which the Bishop asks the candidate for holy orders, and that question bears witness that it is the spiritual call, the voice of God Himself speaking to the soul, which is necessary for making the office effectual. Even so it is with those who desire to help in the ministry as laymen. I trust you, my brethren, have well considered the spiritual nature of the work you are about to undertake. I feel that a great privilege has been granted to me in committing to you this work, and I am sure that you also feel the privilege of receiving it. May you find when life is over what a great blessing it has been to you to have given yourselves this day specifically to the work of Christ." After the twenty-sixth Psalm had been sung, the lay-readers were presented one by one by the Vicars of the respective parishes. Prayer was then said, after which the Archbishop delivered into the hands of each one, kneeling before him, the New Testament, saying the following words :—

Take thou authority to execute the office of a reader in the diocese of Canterbury so long as thou shalt be licensed thereunto by the Archbishop himself; the Lord bless thee and keep thee, the Lord make His face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee, the Lord lift up the light of His countenance upon thee and give thee peace now and for evermore.

The concluding prayers were then said, and the hymn for lay-helpers, from *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, was sung before the Benediction.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, held its usual monthly meeting at the Society's House, No. 7, Whitehall, S.W., on Thursday last—the venerable Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. There were also present Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. Windsor Clive, M.P., Archdeacon Cheetham, the Rev. Canon Cazenove, Canon Erskine Clarke, T. W. Perry, and R. T. West, D.D.; Messrs. John Boodle, R. Foster, J. F. France, F. H. Rooke, and Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston, Secretary. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz. :—

Building new churches at Forest Gate, St. Saviour, in the parish of West Ham, Essex, £200; Roath St. German, near Cardiff, £500; R.M. Fund, and Southsea, St. Peter, Hants, £250. Rebuilding the church at East Looe, Cornwall, £125; and Steeple St. Lawrence and All Saints, near Maldon, Essex, £100; and towards reseating and restoring the church at Chalgrove, near Wallingford, Oxon, £20. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building mission churches at New Lodge, in the parish of Llannon, near Llanelly, £25; and The Brook, in the parish of St. Mary's, Chatham, Kent, £45. The Society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for the churches of St. Barnabas and St. John Baptist, Pimlico, London. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Friday, May 26th, at 2.30 p.m., for the Annual General Court.

Owing to deficiency in funds two cases were deferred.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

The appeal in the Mackonochie Case was on Thursday remitted officially from the Judicial Committee to the Arches Court, and Lord Penzance will be called upon "canonically" to punish the respondent in the third suit. His lordship declined to pass a sentence of deprivation of the living of St. Albans while the sentence of three years' suspension in another suit was not enforced. It was held that an order to pay costs was not a substantial sentence, and the only punishment to be awarded for the contumacy of Mr. Mackonochie will either be a further suspension or a deprivation of the incumbency.

The *mandamus* which was issued by the Queen's Bench, ordering the Rev. JOSEPH HALL, rector of Shirland, in Derbyshire, to enter the burial of a Dissenter in his register under the Burials Act, was considered by the Court of Appeal on Monday. Due notice of the burial, which took place under the Act, had been given to the rector, but he had not made the registry, and thereupon a *mandamus* had been obtained, on the return to which there was an issue, on which there was a trial and a verdict against him, and then a peremptory writ of *mandamus* was awarded against him—"That you do register the burial of (the person named) in your register." To this he returned that it had been registered by another clergyman, curate of a church in the parish. This was regarded as not sufficient obedience to the writ, and an application was made on Monday to issue an attachment against him for contempt in disobedience to the writ. Mr. BINGHAM, on behalf of the rector, submitted that there was, in effect, an obedience to the writ. If the Court thought that nothing but a personal entry of the burial by the rector himself would suffice, the rector would, probably, conform to that intimation of opinion, but he rather thought that if he got it entered by another clergyman, curate of part of the parish, that would be sufficient. And the object of the writ had been attained, for the entry had been made in the registry by a person competent to make it. Mr. Baron HUDDLESTON held that this order for an attachment must be made absolute. He said—"I am afraid this rev. gentleman has a rooted dislike of modern legislation. He has set at defiance an Act, which the Legislature passed after great consideration. He has litigated the matter at every stage of it. He opposed the application for a *mandamus*; he took an issue upon the return to the writ; the issue, upon trial, was found against him. There was then a peremptory writ of *mandamus*, to which there can be no return, but obedience. He has now made a return which is not a return of obedience, but which comes to this—that someone else has done what he was directed to do; someone else not 'the officiating minister in charge of the parish' [52 Geo. III., c. 145], but only a curate of some church in the parish. He does not even say that this other clergyman made the entry at his desire or direction (which might under some circumstances be sufficient, as in case of illness or inability to write, &c.), but he merely says that this gentleman has made the entry. That is no answer to the writ, and is not obedience to it. It is no answer, and rather shows a desire to avoid obedience to the writ. The defendant, therefore, must be attached for his disobedience, and the attachment must accordingly issue against him; but as his counsel has made a kind of appeal to us on his client's behalf to allow him an opportunity of avoiding martyrdom, and we are very willing to allow it, we order the writ to lie in the office for a week, during which the defendant must obey the *mandamus* or encounter the consequences of disobedience." Mr. Justice BOWEN concurred.

An appeal against a church-rate came before the Queen's Bench on Saturday, the facts being stated for the opinion of the Court by way of special case under Baines's Act (12 and 13 Vict., cap. 45, section 11). By a local Act of the year 1817, the hamlet of Poplar was taken from the parish of Stepney, and formed into a separate parish under the name of All Saints, Poplar. By this Act it was provided that in order to raise money for the purposes of the Act, it should be lawful for the vestrymen of the parish to make rates not exceeding 1s. in the pound. By the Church Rate Abolition Act of 1868 it is provided that :—

Where in pursuance of any general or local Act any rate may be made and levied which is applicable partly to ecclesiastical, and partly to other purposes, such a rate shall be levied and applied only for such last mentioned purposes, and shall be deemed to be a separate rate and not a church-rate, and shall not be affected by this Act.

The statute was, however, not to affect vestries or the making, assessing, or otherwise dealing with any church-rate, save in so far as relates to the recovery thereof. Since the passing of this statute the vestry of All Saints, Poplar, have levied rates under their local act for purposes which the appellant, Mr. Watson, contended were ecclesiastical purposes within the meaning of the Act of 1868. They have, in fact, expended the moneys so raised upon such purposes in eighteen different ways, such as the payment of the stipend of the rector, lecturer, organist, parish clerk, pew openers, &c. Upon the present valuation a rate of ½d. in the pound produced a sum of £699. The appellant's contention was that, with the exception of the salaries of the rector, lecturer, and clerk to the vestrymen and the repairs to the rectory, the greater part of the purposes for which payments have been made by the vestrymen had been ecclesiastical, and were, therefore, purposes for which a compulsory church-rate could not be enforced. Further, that inasmuch as the Act of 1868 in no way controlled or interfered with the statutory obligation imposed by the local Act upon the vestrymen to expend the moneys which they received under the powers of the local Act upon ecclesiastical as well as upon other purposes, and as the compulsory church-rate of ½d. in the pound levied in March, 1881, had produced a sum of 50 per cent. greater than was required for the purposes for which the rate could be legally enforced, the rate ought to be quashed. The contention on behalf of the respondents, the Vestry of All Saints', Poplar, was that, even if the purposes objected to by the appellant or any of them were ecclesiastical purposes within the meaning of the Act of 1868, the rate appealed against was authorised by the local Act to be levied in consideration of the abolition of tithes, and therefore the right to levy the same was unaffected by the Act of 1868. Mr. Justice FIELD, after remaking that four only of the eighteen purposes for which the rate in question had been levied were non-ecclesiastical, said that the Court was of opinion that the rate was to be treated as valid only as a separate rate, and as being good for non-ecclesiastical and bad for ecclesiastical purposes. Mr. Justice BOWEN having concurred, the appeal was allowed with costs.

At Manchester on Thursday a girl, 10 years of age, named Amy Morrison, was charged with attempting to murder Thomas Broughton, a boy two and a-half years old. On Wednesday she met the boy and persuaded him to go with her to the canal bank, and while there she threw him into the water. A neighbour heard screams and went to the canal, and saw the boy standing there with blood issuing from his mouth and nostrils. A few days ago Morrison was before the court for felony, and it was stated that she had attacked a child two years of age in the street and bitten it about the face. She was remanded.

Roderick Maclean was further examined on Friday before the Windsor magistrates, on a charge of attempting to murder the Queen, and he was eventually committed for trial for high treason.

James Carroll, residing in the Borough, has been sentenced, at Southwark Police-court, to a month's hard labour for assaulting a Schcol Board officer. The officer was in the performance of his duty at the time, and was severely hurt.

Miss Rowe, head mistress of the Charlton National Schools, was on Tuesday summoned to the Woolwich Police-court for assaulting one of her female scholars. Three clergymen of the district were present to watch the case on behalf of the school managers, and the defendant was represented by a solicitor. Miss Rowe gave the girl, who is fourteen years of age, two strokes on the hand with a cane and six or seven stripes on the back and shoulders. Evidence having been adduced, the magistrate said that from what he had heard of the medical treatment he did not think the punishment unduly severe, and he dismissed the summons. He, however, expressed his opinion that the less girls were whipped at school the better, and if caned at all the punishment should not be inflicted on the back.

On Monday morning, at the Slough Petty Sessions, John Hare, an American, upon whom letters addressed to Princess Beatrice were found at the time of his arrest, was charged on remand with obtaining by false pretences two mutton chops and some sherry from the landlord of the Christopher Inn at Eton. The magistrates, viewing the matter as a debt, discharged him, but ordered his retention in custody as a person of unsound mind.

George Henry Lamson was convicted on Tuesday of the murder by poison of his brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm John, and was sentenced to death.

It has been determined to memoralise the Home Secretary to reprieve or respite the convict Lamson on the ground that for many years he has been in the habit of injecting morphia and atropia subcutaneously to such an extent as to affect his mind. In fact, it was stated that his memory was of so defective a character that he entirely forgot to bring under notice several points which could have been utilised by the defending counsel. It is asserted that after the death of Hubert John, from some cause or

other, perhaps his own embarrassed circumstances, Lamson was unable to go to sleep, and for that reason was in the habit of injecting morphia into his arm to secure the rest he needed. This was well known to more than one of his intimate friends, but they took little notice of the circumstance, knowing him to be a medical man and feeling certain, therefore, he knew the circumstances which would follow. On his return to the Isle of Wight, after his first visit to America, he met a clergyman friend, to whom he explained the fact of his arm being in a sling as the result of an encounter with a number of Italians in Liverpool, with whom he had had a desperate struggle. This was afterwards found to be untrue, the real cause being that he had been injecting morphia to such an extent as to produce abscesses in the arm, and had been lancing them. Other reckless statements of a similar character were made by the prisoner, and it is upon these that his friends will mainly rely to show that the condemned man's mind is in a disordered state. In the event of the law taking its course, the convict will be executed within the precincts of Wandsworth prison at eight o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, April 4, that being the day and hour fixed by the High Sheriff of Surrey.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, and Prince Leopold Duke of Albany, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel at Windsor. The Rev. Boyd Carpenter, M.A., Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, and Vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, preached the sermon.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at Divine service on Sunday.

The ceremony of christening the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, took place on Saturday, in the private chapel, Windsor, in presence of the Queen and several members of the Royal Family, and others. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Lord Sydney, Lord Kenmare, the Duchess of Bedford, Mistress of the Robes, and Count Münster, the German Ambassador, arrived at Windsor in the morning by special train from Paddington, in order to be present. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were also present. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Westminster officiated.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle on Tuesday morning for Portsmouth, where Her Majesty embarked on board the Royal yacht, which immediately proceeded to Cherbourg. The Queen left the latter place on Wednesday for Mentone, where she arrived on Thursday afternoon.

The following letter from the Queen was on Monday received by Secretary Sir William Vernon Harcourt:—

"*Windsor Castle, March* 12, 1882.

"The Queen wishes, before she leaves England for a short while for some comparative rest and quiet, to express from her heart how very deeply touched she is by the outburst of enthusiastic loyalty, affection, and devotion which the painful event of the 2nd inst. has called forth from all classes and from all parts of her vast Empire, as well as by the universal sympathy evinced by the Sovereigns and people of other nations. The Queen cannot sufficiently express how deeply gratified she is by these demonstrations, and would wish to convey to all, from the highest to the humblest, her warmest and most heartfelt thanks.

"It has ever been her greatest object to do all she can for her subjects and to uphold the honour and glory of her dear country, as well as to promote the prosperity and happiness of those over whom she has reigned so long; and these efforts will be continued unceasingly to the last hour of her life. The Queen thanks God that He spared her beloved child, who is her constant and devoted companion, and those who were with her in the moment of danger as well as herself, and she prays that He will continue to protect her for her people's sake as He has hitherto so visibly done."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Her Majesty, before leaving England for the Continent, expressed a desire that in commemoration of her recent visit to Beaumont College, Old Windsor, an addition of four days should be made to the Easter holidays of the boys.

On Thursday the first Act of the present Session was published. It is to authorise the issue of £313,270 out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the year ending the 31st inst.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Lords to inquire into the Land Act met on Thursday, Earl Cairns presiding. All the members of the Committee were present. Two witnesses were examined—Mr. Little, of Wexford, and Mr. Townsend, land agent. At the next meeting of the Committee, Mr. Murrough O'Brien, chief of the Purchase Department under the Land Act, will be examined. The Committee decided to examine on an early day Mr. Fottrell, lately solicitor to the Land Commission; Mr. Murphy, a well-known Ulster valuator; and Mr. Robert Orr, solicitor, Belfast. The Committee fixed their meetings next week for Tuesday and Friday.

The deaths are announced of the Dowager Lady Lytton, of Lord G. F. Montagu, Colonel Sir J. Bourne, formerly M.P. for Evesham, Admiral James Anderson, and Captain Hans Busk, one of the originators of the Volunteer movement.

Sir C. Wyville Thomson, Professor of Natural History in Edinburgh University, died on Friday, aged 51.

The Granville Hotel, St. Lawrence-on-Sea, near Ramsgate, is now under new management, Mr. Lewis Jefferis, who was for a long time very successfully associated with the Grand Hotel, Brighton, is master of the situation. He has introduced a system of charging by the week, to include everything—even attendance—so that a visitor may accurately calculate what his trip will cost him. The genial weather of the last week is sure to drive a great many from town, and with the advantages "The Granville" possesses it is sure to have a great number of visitors.

A fatal gun accident is reported from the hamlet of Hill, near Berkeley, in the West. Robert Hewett Westmore, 16, of the Brick House Farm, was out shooting, when he placed the weapon in a hedge with both hammers down, and in dragging it through the hedge by the muzzle a twig caught the left hammer and raised it sufficiently to explode the cap when it fell. The deceased was found with his hand round the muzzle; he was shot dead.

The Very Rev. D. Gilbert, R.C. Vicar-General, was examined on Thursday by the Select Committee on Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings and gave evidence with regard to the extensive clearances in the neighbourhood of Moorgate, Finsbury, and Bishopsgate, for railway stations, new streets, &c. He stated that one of the direct effects of clearing away the dwellings of the poor from the centres of their industry was to drive the people into political organisations of the most hurtful description.

The annual football match between England and Scotland was played on Saturday at Glasgow, and was won by the Scotch players by five goals to one. The play was very good.

The great clock of St. Paul's Cathedral is stopped to make preparations for raising the great bell, which is to be fixed in the south-west tower.

On Tuesday Sir Robert Harvey, M.P., had a stag uncarted at Cranford to be hunted by the pack of harriers which formerly belonged to the Prince of Wales. At Iver the stag entered the house of a lady named Ward and did considerable damage in the drawing-room to the pictures, glass, and ornaments. It attacked those who endeavoured to get it out, but it was ultimately ejected, and then ran to Uxbridge, being captured near the water-wheel of Messrs. Mercer's mill on the Colne.

Truth says:—The following cheerful notice has recently been hung up, neatly framed, in the bedrooms at the Langham Hotel:—"In case of the death of a visitor, the hotel charge, in addition to that for damage to linen, &c., and cleansing room, will be five guineas."

A despatch from Bona announces that the crew of the English ship *Victory*, which took fire on the night of the 14th inst., have been arrested on a charge of having set fire to their vessel. Several of the sailors are stated to have endeavoured when in a state of intoxication to persuade the crews of ships lying near the *Victory* to follow their example.

An estimate is published of the amount required in the current year "for defraying expenditure connected with the Zulu and other wars in South Africa prior to the late hostilities in the Transvaal." The total is £135,000. "Claims against Natal" amount to £129,545 of this sum; the other subheads are £1,087 for expenses of the Zulu Boundary Commission, and miscellaneous £4,368. Advances to the Natal Government in connection with the erection of telegraph lines make up £26,489 of the claims against Natal; the rest of the advances, amounting to £103,054, were for the border guard, the purchase of arms and provisions, &c. A note to the estimate, which is dated March 13 and is signed by Lord F. Cavendish, states that the Imperial Government has agreed to accept a sum of £250,000 from the Natal Government as a contribution towards the expenses of the wars.

There has just been erected by Sir Philip Rose, Bart., in the grounds of Rayners, Penn, an interesting memorial of the visit of the Queen to Hughenden churchyard on the Saturday after Lord Beaconsfield's funeral. It consists of an obelisk of polished red granite, on a pedestal of the same material, resting on a base of Portland stone. The inscription on the obelisk is—"The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., ever to be remembered as Author, Orator, Statesman, Patriot, and Friend. Born Dec. 21, 1804; died April 19, 1881." An inscription on the pedestal records the fact that the Queen passed that spot on her journey when she designedly followed the route taken by Lord Beaconsfield on his return from his last visit to Windsor Castle.

Miss Frances Power Cobbe has withdrawn her patronage from the Dogs' Home, as it is understood, because an advocate of vivisection has been retained on the Committee. We should like to have heard Miss Cobbe's rejoinder to the answer made to her by a scientific man with whom she had remonstrated on his sanction of the practice she objects to. "Madame," said the gentleman (*Nature* is the authority), "charity begins at home; when you have given up wearing *ostrich feathers*, which are plucked from the *living bird*, causing the most exquisite pain, and birds of paradise, which, in order to enhance their beauty and lustre, are skinned alive; when you have abjured the use of ivory because you know that the tusks are cut out of the dying elephant's jaw—then, and then only, come and upbraid me with the cruelty of my operations. The difference between us is, madame, that I inflict pain in the pursuit of knowledge and for the ultimate benefit of my fellow-creatures; you cause cruelty to be inflicted merely for your personal adornment."

The Bishop of Manchester was present at the annual *soirée* of the Manchester *employés* of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company in the Roby Schools on Saturday evening, and in the course of a short address which he delivered, his Lordship said that after his sermon in the cathedral on the previous Sunday evening he received a letter from Burnley, in which the writer said, "I am sickened with that sermon of yours, for, whatever you may say, these institutions are all doomed." He (the Bishop) did not believe these institutions were doomed, and so long as we had on the throne a Sovereign who would command the loyal affection of the people as the present Queen had in such an eminent degree, he had no fear that republicans or atheists, or any other body of men, would be able to undermine the solid foundations upon which the throne of these realms rests.

The extra police force promised by the Home Secretary does not appear to have yet rendered the Embankment a safe promenade after dark. Late on Tuesday night as a gentleman was walking home along the Embankment from Westminster eastwards he was joined by three roughs, about 18 years old, who demanded money from him, and being refused attacked him. He defended himself vigorously with his stick and managed to escape up Northumberland-avenue, where he met a policeman, too late, however, to apprehend the gang. In the struggle the ruffians snatched a scarf-pin of mosaic set in gold, though they failed to secure any money.

A fire, believed to be the work of an incendiary, broke out on Tuesday on West Learmouth Farm, on Earl Grey's estate, near Cornhill-on-Tweed. The stables, lofts, and feeding sheds were completely destroyed; five valuable horses were burnt to death, and five others severely injured. The total loss is estimated at £1,500.

A telegram from Brussels of the 15th gives the following details anent the Hatton-garden robbery:

"The Juge d'Instruction has returned to the Petites Carmes Prison to make further inquiries as to the antecedents of Fulton and the other individuals arrested on the 5th. Fulton is the only man who continues to make important revelations. Watson has been staying some time at the Hôtel du Dôme, at Cologne. It was he who committed the robbery to the amount of 246,000fr. on the jeweller, Madame Chauvet. He was backed up by several Englishmen of the name of Coffy, Jemmy, his wife Kitty, and Bob Kitty. The jewels were sold in England for 72,000f. Watson sent to Rotterdam a trunk addressed to one of the hotels in that town. He himself took rooms at that hotel, assuming the name of Watson. The man Smith, and his wife, who had been residing at an hotel at Cologne, and who were allowed to start after having been some time under the surveillance of the police, is, according to Fulton's statement, a well-known thief. His name is Jemmy Scotch. It will be remembered that some ago the Florence police arrested at the Hotel de New York a party of tourists who went from one town to the other in Italy committing robberies in hotels and in the trains. It now appears that Smith was in league with this band. Part of the jewellery found on him had been stolen from travellers visiting Italy some 18 months ago. An English detective, Mr. Moser, has confirmed all the statements made by Fulton with regard to the man Jemmy Scotch. The police are now on the track of Smith and his wife, who left Brussels for Rotterdam. The Paris police have arrested a man of the name of Buloff, and a young actress. They had on several occasions concealed stolen goods.

Houses in London have been changing hands at a quick rate lately. Lord Airlie's house in Chesham-place, which only two years ago was purchased by the late Earl, and decorated and furnished according to the latest and most approved æsthetic taste, under the direction of Lady Airlie, has just been bought by the Hon. Henry Brougham, who, it is said, has given the large sum of £55,000 for it. Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, who also within the last two years purchased a fine house at the corner of Pont-street and Cadogan-square, has parted with it to Mr. Hamilton for the comparatively low figure of £15,000. This sum, considering that the original price of the smaller houses in that situation (all of which, like Colonel Farquharson's, are brand new) is £10,000, and that the gallant colonel expended a very large sum on the internal decorations, which include a splendid marble staircase, appears a mere song, and the lucky purchaser may congratulate himself on having made a very good bargain. No. 12, Kensington Palace-Gardens, a very fine mansion, more like a country than a town house, built by Sir Morton Peto in the time of his flourishing fortune, was put up for sale the other day. Lord Carnarvon bid high, but was outbid by Mr. Montague, who became the purchaser, and is now the possessor of this superb town residence.

The Salvation Army has become a public nuisance. A disgraceful scene took place at Oldham on Wednesday evening. As the Salvation Army marched through the streets they were followed by a large crowd of people, who hooted and threatened the Salvationists. At the subsequent meeting in the Skating Rink, a large number of roughs made their way into the building, and most disgraceful conduct was indulged in by them. The ringleaders were secured and ejected from the building. On Tuesday night the army were attacked in the streets, and several members badly kicked. No arrests, however, were made. The nightly procession of the Salvation Army at Kidderminster led to a riot of a serious character on Wednesday evening. During the *melée* which took place several persons were seriously injured, and had to be removed home. A strong posse of police quelled the riot. It is understood that street processions will be prohibited in future. A notice was issued by the Mayor of Exeter on Saturday, forbidding any procession of the Salvation Army. On Sunday the Salvationists met in the outlying suburb of St. Thomas, and were pelted with mud and stones. On crossing the bridge the police refused to allow them to enter the city in procession, and they broke up into small bodies. When just outside their "temple" the captain commenced shouting and singing, and as he did not stop he was arrested. The army subsequently held a prayer meeting, and announced their intention to pray all night if the captain was not released.

The *Jewish World* states that Dr. J. Rülf, of Memel, has received reliable information regarding the decisions of the commission recently appointed to inquire into the Jewish question at St. Petersburg. These are stated to be as follows:—"Seeing that the solution of the question has occupied more than a year, and also that the 'Pogromen' (riots against the Jews) must be stopped, the commission recommends the following provisional measures:—1. In order to prevent all opportunities for the gathering of crowds, and especially to diminish the drink traffic, all Jews wherever they may live, will be forbidden to trade in spirituous liquors. 2. All Jews settled in villages and rural districts shall immediately leave their homes, whatever may be their occupation. The rural authorities shall, however, guarantee a suitable indemnification. 3. The existing laws prohibiting Jews from holding and cultivating land shall be strictly enforced. 4. In the election of Christrian magistrates and their colleagues, Jews shall no longer be permitted to participate. (Two-thirds of the number of magistrates in all towns, even those which are almost entirely inhabited by Jews, must by law be of the Christian religion. Hitherto the Jews have, at least, had the privilege of voting under this condition.) 5. The Jews will be allowed to settle on the Caspian Sea as agriculturists. To this they will not be forced, nor will they receive any assistance in their migration." Dr. Rülf points out that these recommendations pretend to be framed for the protection of the Jews themselves. Their immediate effect will be to turn out about one million individuals from their homes without any means of subsistence, and generally to render life to the Russian Jew an intolerable burden.

The weekly meeting of the London School Board was held on Thursday at the offices on the Thames Embankment, Mr. E. N. Buxton presiding. On the motion of Mr. Freeman, for the Finance Committee, the Board agreed to complete the necessary arrangements for borrowing an additional £25,500 from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. Mrs. Surr moved that some motions she had on the paper, dealing with the subject of industrial schools, should take precedence of other business; but the Board, on division, refused to take the motions out of the ordinary course. The discussion on the subject of establishing "higher elementary schools," where it might be necessary, in the metropolis, as proposed by the School Management Committee, was then resumed. The Board, had rejected the "previous question;" which was proposed by Mr. Lucraft, and seconded by the Rev. J. Diggle, and now Miss Helen Taylor proposed another amendment, to the effect that the schools should be established as "mixed" schools (*i.e.* for boys and girls), under a head mistress. She also moved that one such school should be established in each division. Mr. Sydney Buxton said that in the City, and probably in Westminster, these schools would not be wanted. He objected to the proposal to have women teachers. Mr. Lucraft opposed the amendment, and stated that one reason why he objected to any higher elementary school movement was, that he was content with the work the Board was doing. The Hon. L. Stanley, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, and the Rev. G. M. Murphy having spoken, it was proposed to adjourn the matter, and, on a division, the adjournment was carried. It was then proposed to interpolate Mrs. Surr's motions "as a matter of emergency," and to give her the right to move that Mr. Hinchcliffe, late superintendent of St. Paul's Industrial School, should be refused any information in the Board's possession as to its past proceedings in relation to the school, and the action of particular members. The Board rejected the proposal. Mr. Roberts, having been refused, on a division, permission to put a question on this subject, moved the adjournment of the Board. The motion was lost by a large majority. The Statistical Committee's report was presented by the Hon. L. Stanley, M.P.; the Board agreed, on the recommendation of the committee, to apply to the Education Department for authority to provide additional accommodation in the neighbourhood of Penton-street, Pentonville, for 400 children, and, in lieu of enlarging the Penton-grove School by 600 places, as agreed by the Department, to build a new school for 1,000 children. The Board also agreed to enlarge a school near Wandsworth-road Station (London, Chatham and Dover Railway) by 400 places.

A "prison scandal" of a painful character is reported from Yuzgat, Asia Minor. A short time ago the house of a rich Armenian was broken into by a gang of burglars, who entered his bedroom and gagged him. His wife managed to escape, and gave the alarm to a Kurdish shepherd sleeping in a lower room. The shepherd at once ran upstairs and found his master holding one of the robbers, while three others were escaping by a window. The robber who had been caught was bound with cords, and the fugitives were followed by the Armenian and his servant through the streets until, to the surprise of their pursuers, they were seen to enter the Government prison. This led to an inquiry, when it was discovered that the chief warder of the prison had organised a small band of burglars, whom he selected from the prisoners under his charge, letting them out at night with instructions as to the houses they were to rob, and sharing with them on their return the proceeds of their nocturnal foray. The story has created quite an unpleasant sensation at Yuzgat, and the chief warder's conduct is viewed with great displeasure, it is stated, by his official superiors.

"Kosmos," in this week's *World*, thus winds up a letter addressed to the Master of Balliol, which is so severe in tone that even those who, like ourselves, have no great sympathy with Dr. Jowett in general, feel disposed to sympathise with him under so fierce an attack, though we cannot say that it is altogether groundless or uncalled for:—

Yet, as I have already hinted, your own most distinguished pupils have, with one or two exceptions, imperfectly profited by these precepts. There is something in your teaching not calculated to brace and stimulate the faculties of the young. You have so consistently elevated scepticism to the rank of cardinal virtue, that those who have listened with passive obedience to your instruction have not, at the end of their University career, found themselves in the state of mind most conducive to the display of energy and the achievement of success. There has been nothing elevating or heroic in the moral you have instilled into them. It is impossible to imagine a greater contrast to the influence of Arnold, or even of his favourite pupil, the late Dean of Westminster, on young men than the influence of yourself. The sentiment which you have elicited from the lads you have collected around you is not so much one of admiration for your erudition and capacities, as it is one of appreciation of your extreme cleverness. Yet, after all, the secret of this cleverness is largely to be found in the accident of your academic superiority. Your position as Head of a House, a great teacher, and a great scholar, has given you the power of saying things and doing things, which would not for one moment be tolerated in a less exalted personage. Nothing is easier than for a man, occupying your pedestal, to show his smartness and his cynicism with brilliant effect, by rallying his inferiors on their defects or on their ignorance in a manner which they would rightly resent at the hands of any of their equals, on the ground of gratuitous rudeness and impertinence. These are the things which have made your reputation. You are a great man in a little world. You are a potentate in Oxford, and you are only saved from being a nonentity outside it, by the curiosity of the general public to see what are the arts by which your ascendency in Oxford has been attained and by which it is exercised. You have shown great sagacity in never deserting the banks of the Isis. Your career, when it comes to its close, will not be regarded as illustrious, but it will at least have the merit of consistency, and its triumphs will inspire all thinking persons with a contempt for the arts you have uniformly and effectively exercised.

Stained Glass. — The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

2/- TEA OF EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY,

As Supplied to Dukes, Earls, Barons, and the County Families of England.

THE unprecedented depression in the Tea Market now enables COOPER COOPER and CO. to offer such value in Tea as would, a few years ago, have been considered simply impossible, but is now a realised fact, for at

TWO SHILLINGS A POUND

COOPER COOPER and CO. are able to supply Tea of amazing strength and exquisite quality, while the choice kinds at Three Shilling a pound, which are coming to hand in lessening quantities year by year, COOPER COOPER and CO. have the greatest difficulty, after ransacking the markets of China and India, in procuring in sufficient quantities for their consumption. These choice and selected Teas COOPER COOPER and CO. have the honour to supply to many Foreign Princes, Potentates, Ambassadors, &c.

THE enormous success—without competitors and with no rivals—which has attended the sale of COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Teas is perhaps unparalleled in the annals of this or any other trade, and can only be accounted for by the way in which their business has been conducted, which has gained the patronage of all classes. COOPER COOPER and CO. number among their customers Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons—in fact, a large per-centage of the entire Peerage—Church dignitaries of every grade, and ministers of all denominations, County families from every county in Great Britain, and from all classes of the community. COOPER COOPER and CO. are also shipping their Teas every day to foreign parts. Paris would appear to draw its supplies from COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Stores, and in almost every large city, and especially in the seaport towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America—in fact, to the very ends of the earth—COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Teas and COOPER COOPER and CO.'S name are known.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have their own Agents in China and India, and are consequently able to sell their Tea at a price which is actually under that which wholesale merchants, brokers, &c., charge to ordinary dealers. They are enabled to do this, as they have not the expense of travellers and no bad debts to provide for, their terms being strictly for nett cash before delivery. They also save an immense amount by keeping no horses and vans—many houses having from 20 to 100 horses, vans, and two men to each, to deliver, sometimes, half-a-pound of tea miles and miles away, this overwhelming expense having all to come out of the quality of the Tea.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have, in fact, no expense but indispensable rent and labour, which, in consequence of still-increasing business, amount only to a fraction on the price of the Tea they sell.

COOPER COOPER and CO. may mention that they include among the regular buyers of their Tea a great many London Tea Brokers, from the simple fact that it can be purchased cheaper and better from them than from the importers themselves.

COOPER COOPER and CO. sell their Teas for ready money only. They have thus no provision to make for bad or doubtful debts.

AND now a word about this year's crop. It is hardly satisfactory on the whole, but some of the choice crops secured by COOPER COOPER and CO are simply delicious. COOPER COOPER and CO. are still enabled to sell the very best at Three Shillings a pound, and it is veritably a marvel of goodness—a "thing of beauty" and "a joy for ever." But the most astonishing thing of modern times is the Tea at Two Shillings a pound which COOPER COOPER and CO are now selling. The rich and wealthy buy this Tea. Ladies drink it in their boudoirs, and at their early drums, and as one of our country patrons writes, "It is lovely."

COOPER COOPER and CO. may add that

INDIAN TEA

is becoming day by day a greater favourite among the best judges, and this year's crop has been prepared with greater care than ever. It is strong, pungent, with most agreeable flavour, and the better it is known the more it will be liked.

THE TEA IS 3s. A POUND FOR THE BEST.

COOPER COOPER and CO. charge threepence a package (of any size) for delivering their Teas at any of the Railway Stations in London, or any place within the limits of the London Parcels Delivery Co., thus putting all on an equality: those who send for their Tea, and those who require it sent.

COOPER COOPER and CO. do not pay railway carriage, but are willing to compound for the same on receiving the sum of 9d., in addition to the price of the Tea, to any Railway Station in England, on quantities of the value of £2 and upwards. Families residing in the country can thus by clubbing together, have their Tea sent almost carriage free, as well as save about 9d. a pound in the cost.

COOPER COOPER & CO.,

50, King William Street, London Bridge; 63, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.; 268, Regent Circus, W.; 35, Strand (near Charing Cross), W.C.; 7, Westbourne Grove, London, W.

BIRTHS.

March 10, the wife of the Rev. J. W. KENWORTHY, Curate of St. Mark's, Notting-hill, W., of a daughter.

March 10, at Pau, France, the Hon. Mrs. DE POHER DE LA POER, of Gurteen le Poer, of a son.

March 10, at The Abbey, Daventry, the wife of the Rev. HENRY FURLEY, Curate of Daventry, of a son.

March 10, at Lampton Park, Hounslow, the wife of Rev. NORCLIFFE DALTON (Curate of Holy Trinity, Hounslow), of a daughter (VIOLET MARY AGATHA).

March 11, at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, the wife of the Chaplain, the Rev. E. H. GOODWIN, of a daughter.

March 11, at 21, Finsbury-square, the wife of the Rev. J. W. PRATT, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, London, of a son.

March 12, at 37, Grosvenor-square, London, the Countess of ABERDEEN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 7, at St. Peter's, Brighton, HENRY CHARLES HAMILTON, Major 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, eldest son of the late H. C. Hamilton, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, and grandson of the late Sir Frederic Hamilton, Bart., to EMILY AGNES, eldest daughter of Major-General MACLEAN, Madras Army, retired, late of Coll, Argyllshire.

March 9, at St. Andrew's, Westminster, GORDON ARTHUR, youngest son of WALTER HOWELL, Esq., of Bexhill, Sussex, to GRACE, elder daughter of the late HENRY DUGDALE, Esq., of Crathorne, Yorkshire.

March 9, at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, ALFRED, son of the late W. J. CHAPLIN, Esq., M.P., to MARY CAROLINE, youngest daughter of the late Colonel W. A. ORR, R.A., C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, of Bridgeton, Kincardineshire, N.B.

March 11, at St. Mark's, Surbiton ADELBERT HENRY GUARSACINO, Esq., of Kustendjie, Roumania, to BEATRICE CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of the late CHARLES LONG CRAFER, Esq., formerly of Her Majesty's Treasury.

March 14, at St. Mary's, Chigwell, JOHN JOSEPH BROWN, youngest son of the late JOHN HYDE, of Govan, Glasgow, to FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Sir THOMAS WHITE, of Great West Hatch, Chigwell.

March 14, at Park Church, Glasgow, PERCY BURNETT, Knowle Lodge, Lichfield, to MARGARET RAMSEY (META), daughter of JAMES WYLLIE GUILD, Chartered Accountant, Glasgow.

March 15, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, CHARLES HEARD, second son of the late J. Heard, Land Surveyor, of Ballingdon, Essex, to HANNAH, daughter of the late James Russell, and widow of the late P. E. BRADLEY, London.

DEATHS.

March 6, at Stokefleming, Devon, LAURA MOLLOY, widow of the late Rev. ARTHUR FARWELL, Rector of the parish, youngest daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Adams Bartlett, of Sudbrooke, Devon, aged 76.

March 6, at Florence, very suddenly, ANNE, widow of Sir ROBERT KEITH ARBUTHNOT, Bart.

March 7, at Teignmouth, Retired Admiral JAMES ANDERSON, elder brother of Sir Wm. G. Anderson, K.C.B., in his 85th year.

March 7, at Hampton Court Palace, Lady ROBERTS, aged 83.

March 8, at 49, Bedford-gardens, Kensington, ELIZABETH MARY MALLOCK, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir RICHARD FLETCHER, Bart., R.E., aged 83.

March 8, of apoplexy, at Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, HARRIET, widow of the late Rev. Rev. F. BARKWAY, formerly of the Vicarage, Bungay, Suffolk, aged 77.

March 9, at Denton Rectory, CHARLOTTE AGNES, eldest daughter of the Rev. ARUNDELL ST. JOHN MILDMAY, Rector of Denton, Norfolk, aged 24.

March 9, at 1, Dean-street, Park-lane, Lord ROBARTES, in his 74th year.

March 10, on his way home from Queensland, of paralysis, and was buried in the Red Sea, the Rev. WILLIAM MAKENZIE, Senior Pastor of North Leith Free Church, and formerly of Dunblane and Comrie, in his 78th year.

March 10, at The Palace, Gloucester, the residence of her son-in-law, ANNE HARRIETT, widow of Rear-Admiral ALEXANDER BRIDPORT BECHER, in the 80th year of her age.

March 11, at 80, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, FRANCES SARAH HUGILL, third daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Hugill, D.D., formerly Rector of Darlaston.

March 12, at Washington, of severe diphtheria, Lord GEORGE FRANCIS MONTAGU, Third Secretary of Legation, fourth son of George, sixth Duke of Manchester, aged 27.

March 12, at Glenomera, Upper Sydenham, suddenly, after long suffering, ROSINA, the Dowager Lady LYTTON, widow of the first Lord and mother of the present Earl Lytton, in the 79th year of her age.

March 12, at the Rectory, Holt, Norfolk, SARAH, the wife of the Rev. EDWARD BRUMELL, Rector of Holt, and daughter of the late Rev. Theophilus Girdlestone, Rector of Bacounsthorpe and Bodham, aged 63.

March 12, at Huthwaite Hall, Sheffield, FRANCES CAROLINE, third daughter of the late Archdeacon CORBETT, aged 80.

March 12, MICHAEL STAFFORD CRISPIAN, eldest surviving son of the Rev. FRANCIS M. GREGORY, Vicar of St. Michael's, Southampton, aged 9 years.

March 14, Colonel Sir JAMES BOURNE, Bart., C.B., of Hackinsall Hall, Fleetwood, and Heathfield, Liverpool, aged 69

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—This Evening, at 7.15, ROBINSON CRUSOE: Messrs. Arthur Roberts, Harry Jackson, Harry Nicholls, James Fawn, John D'Auban, Charles Lauri, jun., De Voy, Le Clerq, &c.; Mesdames Fanny Leslie, Amalia, D'Auban, Sisters Mario, De Vere, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, OURS.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.45, MY TURN NEXT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Henry Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, THE LIGHTS O' LONDON. To be preceded, at 7, by A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—To-night, at 7.15, OH! THOSE GIRLS. At 8.30, ALADDIN.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MEDUSA. At 8.30, THE SQUIRE.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8, MANOLA. Preceded, at 7.15, by PARADISE VILLA.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40 THE COLONEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.40, MANKIND.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—At 7.30, ON AN ISLAND. At 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 7.50, MOTHER-IN-LAW. Followed by VULCAN (Burlesque).

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MY LITTLE GIRL. At 8.45, THE MANAGER.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 9.30, PLUTO; or LITTLE ORPHEUS AND HIS LUTE. At 7.30, TEN MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENT. At 8.15, MEG'S DIVERSION.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, THE MASCOTTE. At 7.30, SEEING FROU FROU.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, the grand spectacular fairy opera, BLACK CROOK. Music by Mr. Fred Clay and Mons. G. Jacobi.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, RUTH'S ROMANCE. At 8.45, FOURTEEN DAYS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This Evening, at 7.30, HESTER'S MYSTERY. At 8.30, AUNTIE. Conclude with THE BIRTHPLACE OF PODGERS.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.10, MADAME FAVART. Preceded, at 7.20, by THE GENIUS.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS.—This Evening, MADCAP VIOLET.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING at 8, GREEN LANES OF ENGLAND. Preceded, at 7.30, by CHOPSTICKS AND SPIKINS.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Monday, FAUST.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending March 25.

Monday—Orchestral Concert. Tuesday—Opera, MIGNON, by the Carl Rosa Company. Wednesday—Dr. Zerffi's Lecture on "The Crusades." Thursday—Opera, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, by Carl Rosa Company. Friday—Orchestral Concert. Saturday—Saturday Concert.

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31st March, 1880.

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GALVANISM v. INDIGESTION and SLUGGISH LIVER.

"Ardingly College, Hayward's Heath, 27th December, 1881.

"Gentlemen,—During last spring and the early part of the summer I suffered much from what my medical attendant specified as indigestion and a sluggish liver. At the beginning of August I procured one of your Galvanic Chain Bands and wore it during that month and September. As this is three months ago, and none of the symptoms have returned, I believe, and have every reason to hope, that my recovery is complete and permanent. You are quite at liberty to make what use you please of my letter—common justice demands it.—I am yours truly, "(Rev.) H. THOMS.

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LATEST NEWS.

Vienna, March 17.

The general understanding between Germany and Austria to jointly resist an attack by Russia upon either Power has lately resulted in an arrangement of details for immediate action against Russia should it be necessary. By this arrangement the diplomatic as well as the military co-operation of the two States is fully assured.

Berlin, March 17.

The suspicions of the German Government have been excited by the activity of Slavophil agents among the Slav population in Germany. These agents, especially among the Lusatians, have been inciting the Old Slavs to assert their determination to uphold their nationality in every possible way, to exaggerate their national peculiarities, and to stand up boldly against any attempt to suppress their language or customs or to interfere with their right to wear their national costumes.

Teheran, March 17.

Ayoob Khan, accompanied by a few of his followers, has reached Michapoor, in the province of Khorassan, on his way to the Persian capital.

Muzaffer-ed-Din, the second son of the Shah, who has been here for some time, will shortly return to Tabreez, in order to reassume the government of the province of Azerbaijan.

Constantinople, March 17.

Nazif Effendi, director of the Public Debt Department, has been appointed Imperial Commissioner to the Bondholders' Council.

The election of an Ottoman delegate to the Council is expected shortly.

Paris, March 17.

A despatch from Tunis announces that as the Count de Sancy and the chancellor of the French Consulate were returning home on the night of the 15th inst. they were attacked by two Italians, who were, however, immediately afterwards arrested, and conducted to the Italian Consulate, where an inquiry was instituted into the affair.

SIR S. NORTHCOTE AND MR. GLADSTONE AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

"Discordia Concors."

Nocte furunt totâ: coeunt ad *μουσικὰ* mane:
Antiquos referunt, quot meminere, jocos.
Non frustra ingenuas didicere fideliter artes,
Quum tam discordes junxerit Harmonia.

W. E. G.'s EXPLANATION.

Γραῦν ὄνος.

Canidium dixit scripsisse senilia Rhetor:
"Talia, crede mihi, somnia vidit anus."
Omnia nunc tentans, sese excusare paratus,
"Canidium" dicit "Canidiam esse nego."

W. P. A.

Canidius: Lord *Grey*. *Canidia*: vid. Hor. Epod.

In response to the invitation of Sir Stafford Northcote, a meeting of the Conservative party was held yesterday, at twelve o'clock, in the library of the Carlton Club, for the purpose of allowing the leader of the Opposition the opportunity of consulting his followers on the present position of affairs in the House of Commons, and to consider what course should be taken in view of the determination of the Government to proceed with the resolutions regarding the *clôture* and the new proposed Rules. Sir Stafford Northcote, accompanied by Lord Salisbury, arrived at about five minutes to twelve. Amongst the members of the House of Commons present at the meeting were Sir R. A. Cross, Mr. Rowland Winn, Mr. Jas. Lowther, Mr. Stavely Hill, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir W. H. Dyke, Sir Massey Lopes, Mr. Cecil Raikes, Mr. Schreiber, Mr. Macartney, Sir J. D. Hay, Sir H. Wilmot, V.C., Mr. Reginald Yorke, Sir Eardley Wilmot, Sir Henry Holland, Mr. H. S. Northcote, Mr. Biddell, Sir Charles Mills, Mr. Hicks, Colonel Taylor, Mr. C. Dalrymple, Colonel Alexander, Colonel Walrond, Mr. Mulholland, Sir J. Kennaway, Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay, Mr. Sclater-Booth, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Plunket, Lord George Hamilton, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Mr. Bulwer, Mr. M'Iver, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Watney, Mr. Corry, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Sir John Mowbray, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Orr-Ewing, Mr. O. E. Coope, Mr. Ecroyd, Mr. Salt, Lord Sandon, Colonel Harcourt, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. G. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, Mr. A. Pell, Sir R. Peek, Sir Thomas Bateson, Sir Henry Fletcher, Mr. Broderick, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. Chaplin, Viscount Folkestone, Mr. Stanley Leighton, Earl Percy, Mr. Beresford-Hope, Baron Henry de Worms, Sir Matthew White Ridley, and Sir J. M'Garel Hogg. Lord Redesdale was also a visitor to the Club. The chair was taken by Sir Stafford Northcote, who, in a brief speech, explained his reasons for calling the conference, and gave his views on the principal matters at the present moment engaging the attention of the House of Commons. He detailed his objection to, and expressed his determination to oppose by every legitimate means, the passing of Mr. Gladstone's proposed rule on the *clôture*, a course in which he felt confident he would be supported unanimously by the members of the Conservative party. The Marquis of Salisbury followed with a speech endorsing the remarks of the leader of the Opposition in the Lower House, and the subsequent speakers were Sir W. Barttelot, Sir John Hay, Mr. Sclater-Booth, Mr. Beresford-Hope, and Mr. Raikes. Each of the speakers impressed on the meeting the necessity of the greatest caution in dealing with Irish subjects. In the conversation that ensued, it was ascertained generally what hon. members wished to speak on the debate on the New Rules, it being urged that there should be no unnecessary delay, and that, if possible, the debate should be brought to a close before Easter. The meeting was most unanimous in its determination to support their leader. No formal resolution was come to, but it was understood that the party would support the amendment of Mr. Marriott. The conference, at which about 150 members in all were present, lasted about an hour and a quarter.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Captain Bowles, R.A., and Miss Ellen Scotland, younger daughter of the late Mr. R. B. Scotland, and niece of Mr. Giles, Uplands, near Guildford.

Also between Miss Ringrose-Voase, daughter of Thomas Voase, Esq., of Anlaby House, near Hull, and Charles J. Brown, second surviving son of Samuel J. Brown, Esq., of Lofttuss Hill, near Knaresborough.

Also between Mr. Herbert M'Carthy, son of the Rev. F. M'Carthy, M.A., late vicar of Thornes, Wakefield, and Miss Elizabeth D. Hodgson, of Kew Palace, daughter of the late Rev. F. Hodgson, B.D., Provost of Eton, and granddaughter of the first Baron Denman.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a children's ball at Marlborough House on Friday, the 10th, the nineteenth anniversary of their wedding day. The general company arrived at nine o'clock, and were received at the entrance of the ballroom by their Royal Highnesses and their three daughters, the Prince and Princess kindly greeting each and all their young guests. Her Royal Highness Princess Mary and the Duke of Teck, with their children, were present. The Duke of Edinburgh also arrived early from Clarence House; the Duchess did not join the party, in consequence of last week being the first anniversary of the death of her father. The arrangements at Marlborough House were the same as on the occasion of entertainments for grown-up guests, the large drawing-room being set apart for dancing, and the rest of the suite of apartments, with the grand entrance hall, being arranged with plants and flowers. Messrs. Coote and Tinney's band, led by Mr. Coote, was in attendance; and the ball began with a quadrille, followed by valses and polkas, till the end of the evening. One Highland schottische was introduced. Supper was served in the dining-room at small round tables. The children were first entertained, and later in the evening the elder guests. The Prince and Princess were busily engaged in helping the young dancers through any intricate figures of Lancers or quadrilles. The dresses worn were remarkably elegant. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of white tulle, spotted in silver, and made with great simplicity, skirt upon skirt giving it a cloud-like appearance; the low bodice was of a silver brocade. Her Royal Highness had scarcely any ornaments in her hair, but wore a profusion of diamonds on her neck. The three Princesses were in white, with broad sashes of deep crimson moire on the skirts; black shoes and stockings. Their dresses were made high, which was the style adopted by most, though a few were in miniature ball dresses, made with low bodices. The only daughter of the Duchess of Teck wore an elegant dress of white satin, trimmed with the new muslin embroidery; the bodice was finished off with a fichu. The Countess of Antrim, who was accompanied by her little daughter, wore a remarkably handsome satin dress, the new shade of pink. All the ladies present were *en grande tenue*—low dresses and diamonds. Nearly all the dresses were white, in some instances trimmed with coloured ribbons, but oftener with only white trimming. The Prince and Princess did not limit the invitations sent to each family, and by the official list no less than five or six were included with their parents. There was, of course, a preponderance of young ladies, as boys are now at school. It was nearly one o'clock before the ball was over.

On Thursday was celebrated, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the marriage of the Right Hon. the Earl of Winterton and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn. Long before the arrival of the bride the church was crowded by a distinguished congregation. The wedding party and friends of both noble families filled the seats in the body of the church, that part being specially reserved for them. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge graced the ceremony by their presence, and among the aristocratic assembly were the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford and children, the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort, the Marchioness of Bath and Lady Alice Thynne, Earl Sydney, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Coutess of Wharncliffe, Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, the Countess (Dowager) of Dunmore and Lady Alexandrina Murray, Viscount and Viscountess Midleton, Lord and Lady Geo. Hamilton, Lord and Lady Claud J. Hamilton, Field Marshal Lord Strathnairn, Lady Claud Hamilton, Lord Hy. Gordon Lennox, Lord and Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Lady Cosmo Russell and Gen. Clifton, the Bishop of Derry and Mrs. Alexander, Lord Ernest Hamilton, Gen. Hon. Sir Alexr. Gordon, the Right Hon. Sir Adolphus Liddell, the Right Hon. Col. Taylor, M.P., Col. Reilly, Sir Wm. Hart Dyke, M.P., Lady Emily Dyke, Mr and Lady Harriet Lindsay, Mr. and Hon. Mrs W. Tomline, the Rev. Dr. Montague and Mrs Butler, Lady Wriothesley Russell, Mr. Knollys, and many others. The bride arrived with her mother at a quarter to twelve o'clock, and on alighting from the carriage was received by the Duke of Abercorn, who conducted his daughter to the space in front of the communion table, followed by her attendant bridesmaids, namely, Lady Jane and Lady Sybella Turnour, sisters of the bridegroom, Lady Florence Anson, Lady Katherine Lambton, Lady Frances Spencer Churchill, and Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, four nieces of the bride. The bride's dress was of ivory-white satin duchesse; the trained skirt was trimmed at the edge with a ruche of satin, the drapery in front being caught up on the left side and artistically looped with sprays of orange blossoms, showing flounces of Brussels lace; the cuirass bodice was also trimmed with orange blossoms and lace, and over a wreath of orange blossoms flowed a veil of exquisite Brussels lace, fastened with diamond ornaments. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds, and she carried a lovely bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmaids were similarly attired, in costumes of red nun's cloth, artistically arranged with red plush in Louis XIV. style, and trimmed with Oriental cream Valenciennes lace; plush bonnets of the same colour as their dresses, ornamented with red and cream pompons, the two children wearing hats of red straw, with the same trimmings, and red stockings. Each lady wore a cat's-eye and pearl bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a large bouquet of various coloured flowers. Lord Winterton was accompanied by Mr. Barclay Field, as best man. The religious rite was performed by the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Edward Capel Cure, the bride being given away by her father, the Duke of Abercorn. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom, preceded by the officiating clergymen, proceeded to the vestry, while the organist played Mendelssohn's Wedding March, followed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who signed the register. The Prince and Princess of Wales, after congratulating the newly married couple, retired by the vestry entrance in Maddox-street. The Duke of Cambridge and other guests then dispersed, to meet afterwards at Hampden House, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn's, for breakfast. Upwards of two hundred and fifty friends met at the hospitable residence. Early in the afternoon Lord Winterton and his bride, amidst a shower of old satin slippers and rice, took their departure for Appark, Miss Fetherstonhaugh's seat, near Petersfield. The bride's travelling dress was composed of sapphire velvet and satin; the bodice and drapery were made of striped satin and velvet, embroidered with shaded beads; and the skirt was trimmed with a deep box-plaited flounce; bonnet and pelerine to match. There were some very handsome toilets worn by the distinguished ladies present on the occasion. The Princess of Wales wore a most becoming dress of violet velvet. The Duchess of Abercorn was attired in bronze watered silk and satin, trimmed with iridescent bead trimming, and bonnet to match. The Marchioness of Lansdowne wore a dress of brown velvet and satin merveilleux, the skirt being trimmed with three plaitings of satin and velvet, and draped with the merveilleux, with beaded tablier; the velvet cape was gracefully draped in front with merveilleux, fastening on the shoulder with a bow; bonnet to correspond. Lady Claud J. Hamilton's dress was of green satin merveilleux and white straw; bonnet trimmed with the same. Countess Granville wore brown velvet. Lady Balfour of Burleigh's dress dark blue velvet. The Dowager Countess of Dunmore wore violet silk and cashmere, and Lady Alexandrina Murray light blue velvet. Viscountess Midleton wore dark blue velvet, trimmed with old point lace; and bonnet of the same. The wedding presents, upwards of three hundred in number, which had been on view during Tuesday and Wednesday at Hampden House, were displayed on several tables in the two principal drawing-rooms. Her Majesty the Queen sent the bride a beautiful Indian shawl, the Prince and Princess of Wales's present was a ruby, diamond, and pearl bracelet, and the Princess Mary Adelaide and the Duke of Teck sent a case of silver salt cellars and spoons.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess Cowper had a State ball at the Castle, Dublin, on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., which was attended by a large number of guests. Dancing commenced shortly before half-past ten o'clock, on the entrance of the Viceregal party, and was kept up with great spirit till an advanced hour. Among the dresses there was a great preponderance of white. One of the prettiest costumes was of white gauze over white satin, with paniers, edged with yellow daffodils, a large cluster on the left side, and a smaller one on the left shoulder; on the right shoulder was a bow of white satin, tying up the short sleeve, with a diamond star. A dress of pale pink brocade had the front arranged with alternate flounces of pink satin cut in deep points, and fringes of brown and green grass; one side of the skirt had a large cluster of grass and shaded pink tulips, fastened by a bow of pink satin; the sleeves were composed of two tulips crossed on a band of white lace, and loops of pink satin. One white costume of tulle had the pointed bodice of white brocade edged with drop buttons of gold; similar buttons were scattered all over the front of the skirt. Real flowers were much in vogue for hair and dress trimming, as well as in bouquets.

A grand fancy dress calico ball took place on the 9th inst. in the Corn Exchange Hall, Kilmarnock, in aid of the funds of the hospital and infirmary. At ten o'clock the rooms were crowded, and dancing commenced. The ball programmes were illustrated in old English style. Some of the costumes were very handsome. Several officers of regiments quartered near wore the original uniform of their corps, and several Highland chieftains wore the garb of old Gaul of many a year ago. Among the most effective costumes was a Sweet Girl Graduate in pale blue, another in red; a Mother Hubbard in red and flowered chintz, with a white steeple hat; a Snowstorm in an original costume of green satin, short bordered with twigs and evergreens, and marabout feathers scattered thickly over both bodice and skirt, with a veil almost covering the figure; a Duchess of Devonshire, Pierrette, &c. Lady Smith, as a Spanish Woman, wore pink satin, with the mantilla. Miss Borland wore a quaint costume as a College Girl, being a skirt of cream-coloured sateen, with rows of gold braid; Eton blue bodice, with gold buttons, linen collar and cuffs, with black tie, red college gown, and black trencher, pincenez glasses. Miss Paxton, as Duchess of Devonshire, after Gainsborough, wore an old-gold quilted satin skirt and waistcoat; bodice and train of brown velvet, draped with old point lace; fichu and sleeves of lace; hat of brown velvet, trimmed with old-gold satin and long sweeping brown feathers; brown hose, with gold-embroidered shoes; powdered hair, and large gold satin fan. Mrs. Yates, as Louise de la Valliere, after an old French picture, had a gold-coloured satin petticoat embroidered in gold, a crimson and gold bodice, and a dark ruby velvet train worked in gold; powdered hair. Folly was carried out in a short crimson petticoat slashed with pale blue, gold satin tunic cut in points with gold bells and fringe, pale and blue satin bodice trimmed to match; a pointed cap of red, blue, and gold, with bells; blue hose, yellow shoes, and ornaments small bells. Huntress in the reign of Louis XIV. had a short plain skirt of rose pink sateen, long waistcoat of white brocade with square pockets, Mousquetaire coat of blue satin braided with silver, three-cornered hat with feathers, powdered hair in a *queue*, whip and horn.

On Tuesday morning, at Chigwell Church, Miss Florence White, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas White, was married to Mr. J. Hyde. The bride wore white broché satin. The high bodice and sleeves were trimmed with Mechlin lace, and the gathered collar was finished off by a row of pearls. Behind the bride walked a picturesque page, dressed in green velvet and point lace ruffles. The eight bridesmaids wore *eau de Nil* surah, the skirts of which were trimmed with diagonal rows of cream Mechlin lace; the sleeves reached the elbows, and were met by cream kid gloves with twelve buttons; Toreador hats with pearl lace, tea roses, and ostrich feathers; their floral fans were finished off with streamers of cream, *eau de Nil*, and pale pink moiré ribbon. A large number of guests sat down to the wedding breakfast, after which the bride and bridegroom started for Paris for the honeymoon.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed Acrostic Editor, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 3.

(Twenty-fifth Quarter.)

1. B armecid E
2. R adica L
3. I turbid E
4. D is C
5. E mmo T

Note.—Light 2: "Rebel" has been allowed as an alternative to "Radical."

Correct solutions have been received from Alga, Alice, Acme, Arab, Bruce, Conjecture, Cousins, Chestnut, Cymro, Culverin, Cipher, Dunstan, Etak, Elsie, Florence, Guê de Roi, Gaffer, Hadji, Hampton Courtier, Hero, Iris, Jib, Jumbo, Ketha, Katydid, Lavecrep, Land o' Nod, Lathyra, Lance, Libys, M. A. E. B., Mac, Mrs. Mums, Mere Hazard, Noremac, Peewit, Persevere, Pegasus, Quiz, Roslyn, Roma, Spero, Seaweed, Two Countesses, Tutamen, Wylmcote, Work, Wick, Ye Lyre, Zanga, Zulus, and Zonobia.—52 correct, 13 incorrect, total, 65.

Mrs. Mums.—The Editor regrets that he cannot consider any other word than "Sadoc" to the answer to the light which points markedly to the distinctive doctrino of Sadoc. Sceptics do not all deny a resurrection.

Elsie's name was accidentally omitted last week.

Mac has been credited with a correct solution to Acrostic, No. 1.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 5.

(Twenty-fifth Quarter.)

Proem.

May wisdom, strength, and faithful love,
A match for greed and treachery prove.

1.
Among the Islands of the West,
My voice is heard, and e'en,
More wonderful it is to say,
My sound is daily seen.

2.
In northern land of snow,
I stand in lonely pride,
Awful my heights to view,
More awful what they hide.

3.
High priest of Mahomet, whose sacred name
Soldiers disguised have ever loved to claim.

4.
Bordeaux and Burgundy contend,
To win the crown for wine,
And if the first be chosen king,
I will be in right of *thine*.

5.
The hero men could not subdue,
Who tyrant gods defied,
Was helpless in *her* feeble hands,
And yielded up his pride.

PEGASUS.

MONEY MARKET.

Friday.

Consols closed at 100½ for money, and 101 3-16 to 101 5-16 for the account.

A letter written by the murderer Lamson was received from Wandsworth gaol on Tuesday by one of his friends, from which the following is an extract:—

Although bowed to the very dust, humble, crushed, and prostrate before God Almighty, I am still able to find strength and power to raise my voice in solemn utterance against the cruel and ferocious verdict pronounced yesterday upon me. Sentence of course was in duty bound to follow. And here let me say, most emphatically and distinctly, no one is more keenly alive to and deeply grateful for the most untiring and devoted manner in which my solicitor performed his part in working up my case. To my last moments I shall say and feel this. And I also feel, recognise, and am grateful for the magnificent speech made for the defence by Mr. Montagu Williams. In a word, it was as powerful a speech as could be made by an advocate. But I cannot help thinking that it was a mistake calling no witnesses on my behalf. For this, understand me, I do not blame anyone. There were witnesses available who could have given me a good character, traceable through many years down to a day or two previous to my departure for Paris, and the poor boy's sad death. Most of these were in court. I try to prevent, although I cannot help permitting, my thoughts straying to those who, in reality, suffer most for this dreadful injustice. I, even at the best, am for ever dead in this world, and at the worst will soon be beyond its harassment, injustice, pains, and sorrows. Oh, to see their number! They (my relations) must suffer for a calamity I would cheerfully, gladly, with happiness, if they could be spared, endure uncomplainingly. When my friends come to see me they must be prepared to see me now in convict's dress, closely guarded; they will see me in the presence of others, and myself with only such life and strength and physical powers which I am assured are not all my own. I will endeavour to do my utmost to face the cruel circumstances fate has in store, and I trust they will aid me, by all the strength they possess, and that God will sustain me.

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